THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1942—VOL. XXXV, NO. 8

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Expert Shows Grove Fabrics Not Fireproof

Virtually all of the 15 samples analyzed by chemists found to have no resistance to fire.

An industrial chemist's report that virtually all of 15 samples of "flame-proofed" decorations from the fire-gutted Cocoanut Grove immediately burst into flame or ignited soon under his flame tests emerged as the outstanding development of the day in the parallel State-County and Boston Fire Department investigation into the Grove holocaust.

As the State-County inquiry centered on the possibility that noxious gas from the Grove decorations caused numerous fatalities in the Saturday night fire, Andrew Landini, employed by a Boston firm of industrial chemists, testified as to the inflammable condition of supposedly fireproof trimmings.

Mr. Landini, testifying at the inquest being conducted by William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, asserted: "We do not feel that we can state positively that none of these materials tested had ever been flame-treated, but it is our opinion that they are not now flame-resistant."

Extensions Planned

Meanwhile, as three other city departments extended their post-disaster investigations to all of the 1,161 liquor and entertainment places throughout the city, including the 51 night spots that have been closed, the Boston Licensing Board reported the development of what is probably the most all-inclusive study ever to follow a major disaster in this city.

The Board announced the extension of the investigation of health, building and fire departments from the 840 places handling hard liquor to the remaining 321 entertainment spots which deal only in soft drinks.

This broadens the scale of the investigations to a stage which indicates a determination on the part of city officials to remove all possibilities of recurring conditions such as those resulting in the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

Reopenings Approved

The Board also reported that the three departments carrying on the investigations approved the reopening of three more places this morning. Other reopenings are expected to follow late today on an increasing scale.

At least 10 or 12 more places will be closed today until they can be inspected by the fire, health, and building departments, it was disclosed.

At the State Department of Public Safety headquarters, 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, the State-County inquiry continued in secret session. However, these facts were gleaned from investigators' passing remarks and from a statement by Dr. Timothy Leary, Medical Examiner for the Southern District of Suffolk County.

State Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and District Attorney William J. Foley refused to comment on these developments.

Breaking the official silence were unofficial reports that a bundle of patrons' checks were found with

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Women's Work in the War

Wide World

Passing the Rivets at Willow Run

Girl drilling and riveting teams learn the perfect co-ordination necessary for peak production of bombing planes for the United States armed forces at the Ford Motor Company's big Willow Run plant. One girl drills or rivets while the other backs the metal. These girls will soon take places in the assembly lines of the plant.

Women Play Major Role In Willow Run's Growth

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4—Two girls sat on the aluminum stabilizer of a B-24 "Liberator" hung 20 feet above the ground on the assembly line of Ford's huge Willow Run bomber plant. They were dressed in slacks, sneakers, and sweaters and one of them wore a colored bandana around her head while the other's hair waved free as she worked on the riveted seams of the mighty warcraft.

Somehow or other both of Ford's new workers had managed to preserve their feminine air in the midst of work clothes and the biggest mass production airplane plant on earth.

The land on which the Willow Run plant stands was a cornfield in April, 1941, and ground was broken, six months before the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor. It was originally designed on the theory of Henry Ford—not shared by most of the then existing airplane industry—that gigantic airplanes could be assembled by mass production methods made common by the automotive industry. The scheme at first was for the Ford parts to be shipped away for final assembly elsewhere.

First Machinery Last January

The machinery was not installed till January, 1942, and began coming in even before the vast plant was completed. When the present visiting party of newspapermen set out on their visit last year to find Willow Run behind two Michigan State Police patrol cars, the caravan never did find the place, so unfamiliar were the guides with the great new undertaking.

Today, less than a year later, the scale of things at the plant is so vast that it dwarfs any normal standard of comparison.

An ordinary five-ton truck running alongside one of the assembly lines looks a child's toy. A steam shovel in one of the bays seems like one of those miniatures that operates in a slot machine that scoops up candy. And in the midst of it, working in and about the gradually emerging bombers that have a spread of 110 feet from wing tip to wing tip and are 66 feet long from nose to tail, 25 per cent of the Willow Run factory force are women, women largely because the major problem of the great plant now is to

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

WPA Relief Plans Stopped By Roosevelt

Decides rolls have fallen far enough to warrant closing of all projects within a few months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt today ordered complete liquidation of the Work Projects relief program.

The President, in a letter to Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, said the WPA rolls had greatly decreased through the "tremendous increase in private employment, assisted by the training and re-employment efforts of its own organization, to a point where a national work relief program is no longer necessary."

Mr. Roosevelt ordered the closing out of all project operations in many States by Feb. 1, 1943, and in other States as soon thereafter as feasible.

Jobs for 8,000,000

Mr. Roosevelt said the work program had employed 8,000,000 persons, with 30,000,000 dependents.

The WPA spent $10,468,249,000 between the time it was established in the summer of 1935 and last June 30.

Mr. Roosevelt's order came when the organization had shrunk to one-tenth of what it was in its heyday.

The WPA reported that th number of persons on its rolls had droppedto 354,619 by Nov. 24, compared with a peak employment of 3,334,594 back in Novmber, 1938.

WPA's appropriation from Congress for the fiscal year begun last July 1 was $280,000,000, a marked cut from the $875,000,000 allowed it the year before, and a big slash from the peak allowance of $2,250,000,000 it got for the year ended June 30, 1939.

Reduction in Rolls

For the continental United States, WPA employment on Nov. 24 was 321,229, a decline of 6,259 from the previous week.

New Yorw had the greatest reduction among the States in WPA employees as 984 left the rolls in New York City and 292 went off the WPA in the rest of the State, leaving total WPA employment of 25,776 in New Yorw City and 6,977 in the rest of the State.

Greatest reductions in rolls in other States were: Pennsylvania, 654; Michigan, 569; Massachusetts, 472, and Illinois 374.

Greatest gains were as follows: Oklahoma, 205; Arkansas, 43. Montana, 37; Alabama, 36, and North Dakota, 24.

Text of Roosevelt's order liquidating WPA plan: Page 8.

U. S. Navy Sinks 9 Japanese Ships; Nazis Counterattack in Tunisia; Spain Holding Key Political Spot

Spanish power will last only as long as Axis army remains in Tunis or Tripoli.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Francisco Franco has been elevated by the movements of war to a position of marked potential political power. Today he is not only the fascist dictator of Spain but also for perhaps a fleeting moment, the world's key political figure.

His position of power will last just as long as there is a respectable Axis army in Tunis and/or Tripoli. His power will decline to normal proportions the moment Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery join hands across the wreckage of Hitler's last beachhead in Africa.

His position of potential power derives exclusively from the shifting of the military scene. It began when a substantial Anglo-American army was deployed in French North Africa. It will end when that army succeeds in winning another avenue of escape and another supply line beyond the one from Casablanca and through Gibraltar. Between these two points in time General Franco could, if he chose, use his own strategic position to exact political concessions of major importance.

Franco's Weapon

What he could do, i. e., the weapon at his disposal, is to threaten to open his borders to German armies and permit Hitler to rush unopposed to Gibraltar. If he did that German planes could threaten to bottle most of the Allied army in Africa inside that area where they would gradually be forced to the point of surrender through lack of supplies.

The moment contact is established between the two armies approaching from opposite ends of the Mediterranean this possible threat loses its force because the western armies could at least escape through the eastern end if it proved impossible to maintain sufficient supply deliveries around the Cape and through Cairo.

It is possible that even if German armies were admitted to Spain with full Spanish co-operation the move would fail. It might be that our logical counter moves through Spanish Morocco would prove sufficiently powerful to guarantee the safety of the supply line. Yet, it is an eventuality we would much prefer to avoid. It would complicate the whole American move. We would obviously be willing to bargain just to avoid the extra problem, even if our military leaders were not seriously concerned.

Peace Blitz?

Thus General Franco has in his hands a powerful bargaining weapon. What might he use it for?

He might use it to try to force the United Nations to compromise with Nazi Germany. We have no information on which to base any assumption that General Franco would seriously contemplate trying to blackjack the United States with the threat of opening his frontier to Hitler's army.

Nor do we know that he has any desire to be Hitler's stooge for "a peace blitz."

But we do know that General Franco owes almost as much to Hitler as he does to the Vatican, those two being the two forces which made it possible for him to win his war against democratic Spain. We know that the Vatican, naturally and inevitably, is interested at any and all times in bringing an end to war with a minimum dislocation of established interests.

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By a Staff Artist

Opposing Positions in Tunisia

White arrows indicate approximate location of United Nations troops around Tunis and Bizerte. Black arrows show point of Axis counterattacks.

Nipponese fail in new try to land men on Guadalcanal Island; prisoners taken.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The sinking of nine more Japanese ships attempting to land reinforcements on Guadalcanal in the Solomons is further proof that the United States Navy is in command of the situation in the Southern Pacific.

The Japanese squadron appears not to have been so large as the great convoy of Nov. 14 and 15, which limped home minus 28 of its ships after a long, running fight. The Japanese ships lost include four destroyers and two others, either cruisers or heavy destroyers, the American loss being apparently one cruiser and some other vessels damaged.

The Japanese succeeded in landing no troops except those in custody of the United States Marines.

The situation in North Africa remains obscure. The rail center of Djedaida, 12 miles northwest of Tunis, which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces captured four days ago, has apparently changed hands several times since. The second of two German counterattacks was reported around Tebourba, eight miles farther west. Whether the United Nations force had been driven eight miles back from Djedaida, or whether it was a different force engaged at Tebourba was not clear.

One reason for the fact that General Eisenhower's men have not been advancing appears to be the difficulty in organizing sufficient supply lines and bases to keep a large force fighting in Tunisia. These lines are reported to be in course of construction as rapidly as possible, while the British fleet under Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham and the Anglo-American long-range bombers under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery do their best to prevent Hitler reinforcing his men at Bizerte and Tunis. Two more Axis merchant ships, two destroyers and a torpedo boat, headed for Tunis in a convoy were sunk today, while United Nations bombers ranged out to the Tunisian bases and even to the Candia base in Crete.

In Russia, the initial rapid progress of the Soviet armies west of Stalingrad appears to have been halted. The Germans still have supply lines extending to Stalingrad, and although the Russians have captured some strategic points north and south of the city, some fighting is still in progress in the city itself. The Germans reported sharp Russian attacks at the north end of the line around Leningrad and Lake Ilmen. The Russians, however, make no mention of activity in that quarter.

Reports of the destruction of 40 more German large troop transports would appear to indicate that the Germans are still busy moving troops away from the Russian front by the quickest means.

Guadalcanal

9 Japanese Ships Sunk in Trap

Another major Japanese effort to reinforce their dwindling ranks on Guadalcanal Island has resulted in the loss of nine more enemy vessels with an estimated loss of several thousand Japanese men.

Two Japanese transports, a cargo ship and six escorting warships were sent to the bottom of the Solomon Islands waters, the United States Navy reported, when the enemy armada sailed into an American naval trap under cover of darkness on the night of Nov. 30.

The attempted landing was completely frustrated, the Navy said. Only a few sailors, rescued from life rafts the following day, reached Guadalcanal as prisoners. The rest, including probably 8,000 to 10,000 troops on the transports, apparently were lost.

One United States cruiser was sunk in the nocturnal sea battle and "other United States vessels

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Senate Blocs In Rift Over Panaman Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 —. The lines of the momentous debate which will determine how decisively America will play its role in securing the future peace are already taking shape in the United States Senate.

Both the trend of that debate and the political alignments on which it may be fought are now becoming visible.

The preface, if not the preview, of this coming historic contest is already being unfolded as the membership of the Senate begins to take sides in the relatively minor but revealing issue behind the legislation, approved by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, implementing executive agreements negotiated with Panama.

The bill authorizes the transfer of lands in Panama to the Panamanian Government and would carry out other provisions accepted by the State Department.

Opposition to the measure came wholly from Senators identified with the isolationist viewpoint.

Moderate isolationists, such as Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, said that they opposed the bill because it wasn't presented as a treaty, requiring two-thirds vote for ratification.

Extreme isolationsts, such as Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, said they opposed the bill whether it was submitted as a treaty or not.

The source of the opposition was overwhelmingly Republican. The leadership of the opposition was exclusively Republican.

The significance of the debate, as it developed in the Senate yesterday, was that it served notice on the Administration that any effort whatsoever to implement post-war economic agreements through the majority-rule of congressional

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

U. S. Pledges Liberal Rule In New Areas

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The United States Government will begin almost immediately to put into effect the far-reaching policies of the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations.

In what is considered to be one of the most significant moves since Pearl Harbor, the White House has set up a liberal, internationally-minded agency to guarantee that territory rewon from the Axis be organized on a permanent and forward-looking basis.

Known as the Office of Foreign Territories of the Department of State, the agency will, it is believed, carry out the global and humanitarian principles now being advanced by such administration officials as Vice-President Wallace and Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare.

The office will be headed by Paul Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, and one of the closest assistants and admirers of Mr. Wallace. Mr. Appleby, who has been loaned to the Department of State, will serve as a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Based on Atlantic Charter

It is held, however, that the new office will be largely autonomous and that it will take its inspiration from the White House and from the office of the Vice-President, rather than from the Department of State.

The action has greatly encouraged persons here who believe that the constructive ideals embodied in the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration must be widely applied as soon as possible if the world is to avoid a repetition of the failure of international co-operation and planning which followed the last war.

The announcement of the agency's creation does not specify how great its powers will be, but it is assumed that they will be sufficiently broad to make it the dominating American voice in the economic and political reconstruction of such territory as is liberated by the armed forces of the United States.

Co-operation of Agencies

The office will deal with all non-military matters and its actions are intended specifically to "implement the pertinent policies of the United States Government in harmony with the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations." Furthermore, the office is authorized through the Secretary of State to "draw upon the services of officials of the United States Government particularly qualified to assist him in carrying on these functions."

In addition, it is stressed that "there will of necessity be close co-operation between the functions of Governor Lehman and the functions of the Office of Foreign Territories." On Nov. 21 Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York became associated with the Department of State as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

It is felt that both the Lehman

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Spotty Range Oil Shortage Is Gradually Being Relieved

Current inability of many range oil users in Boston to obtain supplies is not due to shortage but to spotty distribution, it was disclosed today by Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England.

There is plenty of range oil in some tanks and none in others, Mr. Morrill declared, and it is expected that by the end of the day the distribution will have been evened out.

"Directive 59," the federal order calling for pooling of facilities among oil companies, has been in operation since last week and will make possible the rapid remedying of today's situation, Mr. Morrill said. Locally, the provisions of Directive 59 are in the hands of M. M. Beckes, Manager of the Committee on Supply and Distribution.

Many oil distribution problems in Boston, it is understood, arise from the fact that all oil company terminals here are tide-water terminals, several of them without rail facilities.

All Now Comes by Rail

All of Boston's petroleum supplies are arriving by freight these days, and where rail facilities do not exist near storage tanks, oil must be reshipped by barge across the harbor from tank car to storage tank.

As New England members of Congress prepared to meet today with Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, four of the region's Federal war agencies described the situation here as "rapidly approaching the emergency state and so serious that plans are being laid for the probable doubling up of families and for the closing down of all non-essential establishments."

This statement came from Oscar F. Ostby of New York, recently appointed Assistant Deputy Co-ordinator of Solid Fuels for New England; Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional Director of the War Production Board; Kenneth B. Backman, regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration; and R. J. Hull, regional representative of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator.

More Conversion Needed

The statement urged conversion of heating plants, particularly in the industrial class, from oil to coal, and added:

"The coal industry can supply the coal needed to replace fuel oil under the present conversion goals, in addition to meeting the war-expanded requirements of regular coal users."

The regional office of WPB revealed that the number of industrial Class A coal-stoker applications it had approved since Nov. 10 indicated a saving of 25,000,000 barrels of oil. William P. Homans, Deputy Director for Materials, simultaneously declared that within three weeks there would be available to approved applicants a flow of 1,000 Class A automatic stokers a week in New England. There will, however, he said, be no domestic stokers available. Also, none of the large stokers will be allotted to industrial plants where hand-firing of boilers is found possible. Applications for Class A stokers should be made on Form PD668 and filed with the nearest WPB office, he said.

Two-Ton Howitzers Flown to New Guinea

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 4 (AP)—American 105-millimeter howitzers have been flown 1,500 miles from Australia and have gone into action against the Japanese clinging to their Buna-Gona positions in New Guinea jungles, it was disclosed today.

Military experts said it was the first time in United States Army history that artillery of that type was transported by air.

The howitzer weighs two tons. Each gun, with its crew of eight men, ammunition, spare parts, and a small tractor, was flown to New Guinea in Flying Fortresses at a load weight of more than 10,000 pounds. On arrival in New Guinea the guns were taken apart, loaded on smaller planes, and flown to airdromes near the front.

Germans Beginning to Ask: Do Our War Crimes Pay?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, Dec. 4—Has Germany begun to develop a conscience?

Have the German people begun to feel remorse for the war crimes of their leaders and their armed forces?

Reports from reliable sources inside the Reich indicate that there is an increasing sense among the German middle class and the intellectuals of the wrongness of the treatment being accorded to the peoples of the occupied countries.

It is, of course, much too early to regard the German people in the light of "repentant sinners."

Nevertheless the frequency with which one hears the question, "Have we the right to treat the Jews, Dutch, Poles, etc., as we do?" casts an interesting light on the changing German mentality.

This sense of guilt is increased by the presence of prisoners of war who, much to the surprise of the average Germans, do not display the diabolical features and traits of character the Germans have been taught to believe existed in the enemy.

Popularly stated this new feeling may be described as a growing awareness that "crime doesn't pay."

This wave of bad conscience or rebirth of German moral sense, if such it can yet be called, is of course, being fiercely combated by the Nazi propagandists, especially Dr. Joseph Goebbels, who insist that morality has nothing to do with politics; that success alone decides whether a policy is good or bad.

In a recent issue of Das Reich, Dr. Goebbels wrote: "A man returns to his wild primeval forms and events sink back into the barbarous times. It no longer mat-

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Bulletins

Forced Conversion to Coal Heat Is Held Near

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, said today the time is near when domestic consumers of fuel oil who can convert their furnaces to burn coal may be forced to do so. Appearing before a New England Congressional delegation discussing the fuel oil shortage in that area, Mr. Davies said voluntary conversion has been "thoroughly disappointing. I despair of getting results voluntarily. The time is near when we will have to force conversion."

Herriot and Borotra Arrested, Rome Reports

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, ex-French Premier, and Jean Borotra, former French Davis Cup tennis star, have been arrested by Vichy authorities, according to the Rome Radio. M. Herriot presumably had been under house arrest since Oct. 2. M. Borotra had been director of sports in the Pétain government.

Wilson Gets Final Power to Direct Production

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, today received final power to direct the production of aircraft, radio equipment and escort vessels, along with supervisory control over all other munitions production.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Friday at 5:42 p. m., ends Saturday at 7:27 a. m.

Dim-out begins Saturday at 5:41 p. m., ends Sunday at 7:28 a. m.

Boston Chemists Find Cocoanut Grove Decorations Not Now Flame Resistant

Some Tested Fabrics Ignited Quickly

Fabrics taken from the Melody Lounge ceiling after the Cocoanut Grove fire "burst into flames almost instantly" in an industrial chemist's laboatory, it was testified today before Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly.

Other materials selected from decorations in various portions of the night club which went up in smoke and flame Nov. 28 were found, almost without exception, to be "not now flame-resistant" by Skinner & Sherman, Inc., Boston chemists.

The firm was engaged by Commissioner Reilly to examine Cocoanut Grove decorations and discover whether or not they had been flame-proofed.

Burned samples of imitation-leather seat coverings generated ovides of nitrogen, the report declared, in the first official public confirmation of testimony that an inflammable, lethal gas had been generated in the course of the fire.

Ignited Quickly

In grim commentary on the inadequacy of flameproofing, if it was done at all, the report dated Dec. 4, said that when a match was applied to the outer surface of imitation leather taken from the lobby wall, 'the coating on the surface ignited readily and was consumed quickly."

This, the report added, occurred even "before the base fabric showed any evidence of catching fire"

As "possible" exceptions to the statement that materials are not now flameproof, Andrew Landini, chemist, reading the report, mentioned imitation palm leaves from the tree where the fire is thought to have started and netting found near the Melody Lounge ceiling.

"We do not feel that we can state positively from these tests that none of these materials has ever been treated to render them flame-resistant," the report said before adding its condemnation of their current condition.

Fifteen Samples

Fifteen samples in all were tested, the work being done Dec. 2, and 3. One particularly inflammable substance was found to be "fibrous material" wrapped around the trunk of the palm tree where the fire is thought to have started. This material "burst into violent ames instantly, in much the same manner as a dry Christmas tree or very fine excelsior would do," the report said.

Tests were conducted on standards laid down by inspectors of the District of Columbia Fire Marshal's office and the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Landini's report asserted.

Here is the text of the report:

December 4, 1942

Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly, Fire Department Headquarters, 60 Bristol Street, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir: Case 26513

Acting on your telephoned request of December 1, the writer and our Mr. Parish, in company with Deputy Chief McDonough, went over the burned Cocoanut Grove night club for the purpose of getting samples of various decorations to determine whether they were flame-resistant. Starting downstairs in the Melody Lounge, we collected fifteen samples as follows:

1. Blue fabric, partly burned, from the molding in the Melody Lounge over the imitation palm where the fire was said to have started.

2. Fibrous material wrapped around the trunk of the same imitation palm tree as mentioned in Number 1.

3. Material representing palm leaves from same palm tree in Melody Lounge discussed under Numbers 1 and 2.

4. Blue fabric still attached to wooden structure near ceiling of Melody Lounge and similar in appearence to Number 1.

5. Blue fabric, similar in appearance to samples Numbers 1 and 4, taken from wooden structure near ceiling of Melody Lounge nearly over center of bar nearest Piedmont Street.

6. Netting that was still fastened to molding near ceiling of Melody Lounge at the stairway leading to the main floor.

7. Straw or imitation straw matting from Piedmont Street wall of Melody Lounge.

8. Blue fabric, similar in appearance to samples No. 1, No. 4 and No. 5, from molding above stairway leading from Melody Lounge to main or street floor.

9. Red imitation leather taken from lower part of the wall in lobby on main floor opposite Piedmont Street entrance; under this was a padding that looked like coton batting.

10. Red imitation leather covering bar in cocktail lounge on main or street floor; the walls near the bar were covered with a material of similar appearance.

11. Red imitation stool covering taken from cocktail lounge on street floor.

12. Red imitation chair cover taken from chair in front of orchestra platform near dance floor.

13. Gray imitation leather taken from lower part of wall oposite the bar in the Broadway cocktail lounge.

14. Fabric from bottom part of front of the bar in Broadway cocktail lounge; this fabrib looks like backing to an imitation leather.

15. Striped imitation leather stool covering from bar stool in Melody Lounge.

These camples were brought back to our laboratory in the afternoon of Dec. 1. Inasmuch as several of them were still wet, they were allowed to dry under atmospheric conditions overnight, and some of them which were still damp were dried further in an oven at a temperature of about the boiling point of water.

There are several methods in common use for testing fabrics for flame-proofness or flame-resistance. In view of the limited size of some of the samples we were able to get, we selected what is known as the Match Flame Ignition Test, which is used by inspectors of the District of Columbia Fire Marshal's Office. It is considered that in order to be acceptable by this test, the fabric must not burst into flame when the burning match is held along a horizontal edge as the fabric is suspended.

In order to have a basis for comparison of the results of our tests, we "flame-proofed" a piece of the blue fabric, described under No. 1, with a flame resistant solution of borax and boric acid in hot water, by immersion, as recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for the flame-proofing of fabrics in the home. We also flamed-proofed another piece of this same fabric with amonium sulfamate, a fire-resistant material sold by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. These pieces were allowed to dry under atmospheric conditions and ironed flat.

When subjected to the Match Flame Ignition Test, above mentioned, neither of these samples would burst into flames or catch fire, even though a safety match was held under the horizontal edges until it was no longer possible to hold it.

Following are the results of our tests on the fifteen samples above described:

1. This fabric burst into flame almost instantly and was entirely consumed.

2. This sample burst into violent flames instantly, in much the same manner as a dry Christmas tree or very fine excelsior would do. We treated some of this fiber also with the two solutions above mentioned, but for some reason or other the fiber did not appear to absorb the solutoins and the treatments were not effective.

3. These brown colored palm leaves burned, but they did not catch fire as rapidly as samples No. 1 and No. 2, and it is very difficult to say in this instance whether this delay was due to any chemical treatment which they may have received, or whether it was due to the density and nature of the materials themselves. There was also some green foriage with the brown and this burned even more slowly than the brown leaves, although both burned freely after a delay at the outset.

4. This blue fabric behaved in the same manner as No. 1.

3. This blue fabric behaved in the same manner as No. 1 and No. 4.

6. This netting, taken from the molding along the stairway leading from the Melody Lounge, did not catch fire as quickly as the blue fabric or as the fiber, but it did catch fire after a few seconds, flamed for a short time, and then the flames died down and the remains continued to glow. There is a possibility that this netting might have been treated with the object of making it flame-resistant.

7. In this case the match was applied to the flat surface facing the room in the Melody Lounge. It did not ignite readily but caught fire after a few seconds.

8. The result obtained on this blue fabric was similar to that described under No. 1.

9. When a match was applied to the outer surface of this imitation leather, the coating on the surface ignited readily and was consumed quickly before the base fabric showed any evidence of actching fire. A chemical test showed this coating to be pyrozylin or nitrocellulose, and the base was a fabric. When this coating burned, very irritating acrid fumes were given off, which we believe to be oxides of nitrogen.

10. The same results were obtained as on No. 9.

11. Same results as No. 9.

12. Same results as No. 9.

13. In our opinion, this gray imitation leather consisted of a cotton fabric backing, coated first with pyroxylin and then with a gray lithopone base oil paint. When the match was applied to the flat surface, the coating ignited, but not as rapidly as samples No. 9-No. 12, exclusively.

14. In the first test we made on Dec. 2, this material did not catch fire readily. Upon repeating the test on Dec. 3, however, after it had had a further opportunity to dry out, it caught fire quickly and was completely consumed.

15. Same result were obtained as on No. 9.

We do not feel that we can state positively from these tests that none of these materials has ever been treated to render them flace-resistant. With the possible exception of samples No. 3 and No. 6, however, it is our opinion that they are not now flame-resistant.

Respectfully submitted,
Skinner & Sherman, Inc.
(signed) Andrew Landini

Boston officials today continued their inquiry into the background of Cocoanut Grove ownership and management following a day of testimony which had disclosed that wiring was done in the building without a permit.

Early this morning, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, conducting the Boston inquest into the disastrous Grove fire, called to the stand Janet Welansky, whose name is listed as a member of the Corporation.

Miss Welansky protested throughout her testimony that she knew little or nothing about the operation of the club in spite of the fact she was a director.

"Have you any interest in Cocoanut Grove?" Commissioner Reilly asked her?

"No," she replied, adding, "I'm in the Corporation, if that is what you mean."

Q. "Have you any shares in Cocoanut Grove?"

A. "No."

Q. "Not one?"

A. "Barney [Barnett Welansky, her brother] always took care of that for me. I never had anything to do with running the club."

Q. "Did you ever go to the Cocoanut Grove?"

A. "Once a month, perhaps, to have dinner and see the show."

Employed at Another Club

Miss Welansky related that she was employed as a part-time bookkeeper at Rio Casino, a second Boston night club.

Answering further questions, the witness said she never saw any stock in the Cocoanut Grove, never attended any directors' meetings, received no salary, and rarely had occasion to sign papers in connection with the business.

Q. "Have you told everything you know about the Corporation?"

A. "Yes."

By a Staff Photographer

War Industry Needs More of These Women

At the Boston Navy Yard, Mary Arthmann of West Roxbury is learning how to operate a turret lathe. Her instructor is P. C. Morrissey, Quarterman in the Machine Shop.

Vast Woman-Power Supply Of N. E. Hardly Tapped Yet

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England, one of the first sections of the nation to feel the impetus of wartime industry, has been among the last to utilize its women in man-sized war jobs.

Only within the past few months have women in New England taken their place beside men in the shipyards, in metal trades, and in the machine shop.

The fabulous wages reported for female workers in other areas are as yet a thing of the future here, according to employment authorities.

Nor are employers grabbing at any woman who is willing to come out of the kitchen. They are still pretty "choosy." They can afford to be, say employment experts, because New England's vast reservoir of woman power has been hardly tapped as yet.

New disclosures of the exact status of women in their relation to local wartime industry are expected at the Conference of Women in Industry in Wartime which will be held at Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 1:30 p. m.

Employment managers, executives of local industry, labor union representatives and other experts will bring their problems into a common focus on this occasion, and seek expeditious ways to meet the expected enormous increase in women workers in New England.

Even now, according to Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts, there is much prejudice to be broken down. Many industries are still "agin" the employment of women.

Welcome Gradually Grows

Others which have been in business over a century with never a female shadow darkening their threshold are now sheepishly sliding out the welcome mat, installing locker rooms, rest rooms, and other facilities for the accommodation of the fairer sex.

In fact, it is such practical considerations as there, relates Mrs. Smith, which have slowed up the taking of women for factories hitherto designed solely for male employment. The installation of lunch rooms, certain facilities, and equipment to comply with State regulations, has taken time.

As to salaries, the girls are receiving equal pay with men for equal work, in most cases. But this does not mean that the women are as yet "in the upper brackets."

The major employment of women so far has been in assembly work. Average pay for this is 40 to 50 cents an hour. On the basis of a 48-hour week, this would only amount to between $20.80 and $26, figured at regular pay for a 40 hour week and time and a half for the remaining 8 hours.

Now that women are being trained and employed for machine shop work and for welding, they are eligible for higher rates. In machine work, the rate would range from 43 to 50 cents an hour for the first 30 days, and from 53 to 59 cents thereafter, depending upon the type of job.

These rates are not indicative of those paid in shipyards which are determined by the national stabilization agreement under the War Production Board, and are considerably higher.

State Limit on Hours

Women are just beginning to be taken into New England shipbuilding industry and many are still in the training period. Salaries of $50 and up are, therefore, still in the offing as far as women in this area are concerned.

Another factor which prevents women in industry in Massachusetts from earnings equal with men is the fact that they are limited by law to a 48-hour week. Thus, they are denied the rich benefits of overtime pay which often boosts the salaries of men to extremely impressive figures.

With employers in eastern Massachusetts still in a position to be "choosy," the call today is for women from 18 to 35. Girls of 16 are "legally employable" in this State, but as yet the demand is not such as to draw heavily upon this age group nor are women over 35 "on call" as a rule.

All women, however, from 16 up may apply for special training at any of the vocational schools in the city and equip themselves for a specialized industrial job. In this way, the older woman, if she proves herself qualified, may place herself in a favorable position for wartime work.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold this afternoon and tonight. Diminishing winds becoming gentle by late tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cold with diminishing winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Slightly colder with diminishing winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:00 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 9:24 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 5:12 p. m.

Insurance Men Sell Billions In War Bonds

Nearly $2,000,000,000 in United States War Bonds have been sold by life insurance fieldmen since Pearl Harbor, despite the fact that nearly one-quarter of the men and women in the industry have entered the war effort for the duration, declared Grant Taggart of Cowley, Wyoming, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, in Boston today.

The life insurance salesmen of America, "today are doing one of the outstanding mass civilian jobs of the war," he said. "We are selling nearly one-quarter of all the war bonds being bought every month by the people of the United States. Next to fighting the war one of the most important things to be done is to finance it so that the members of our armed forces will be provided with the sinews of war in an ever increasing strength. And the members of our association are doing that."

Mr. Taggart is in Boston to confer with life insurance executives and address a luncheon meeting today.

Pointing to another method of war financing that life insurance agents are engaged in, Mr. Taggart revealed the fact that more than 50 per cent of the new premium income that flows into companies from policy holders is going right into the United States Treasury.

"United States life insurance companies have already bought more than $2,000,000,000 in Government bonds since Pearl Harbor, an amount equal to more than twice the total holdings of Government bonds at the close of World War 1. Every penny of this money has become available to the Government through the work of life insurance agents," he said.

Addressing nearly 500 members of the Boston Life Underwriters Association at luncheon at the Boston City Club this noon, Mr. Taggart urged the co-operation of all life underwriters in the program of all-out effort toward victory, and emphasized the necessity of maintaining our grasp on those things of great value that we have been years in acquiring.

"Our ranks through the entire organization have been depleted because of our members going into the armed forces," Mr. Taggart continued. "Those of us who are left must recognize our increased responsibility and be equally as ready and able to meet the challenge that faces us.

"Few public services have made greater strides toward meeting their obligations to people in every walk of life than has the institute of life insurance, and these advancements must be reckoned among the social gains that are not to be forfeited.

"Those at home who are charged with looking after their absent breadwinners' policies will need more help than ever," he declared, "for it is new and strange to them."

Winslow S. Cobb, Jr., President of the Boston Association, presided, and head table guests included E. Wesley Enman, First Vice-President; McKinley H. Warren, Second Vice-President; Montague P. Ford, Treasurer; and Clarence W. Wyatt, National Committeeman, all officers of the Boston Life Underwriters Association.

Mayor of Revere Sees Injustice In Car Liability Rise

Greater reductions in compulsory automobile insurance rates for 1943 were urged today by Mayor Raymond T. Carey, of Revere, at a hearing on the tentative schedule of premium charges announced by the State Insurance Commissioner on Nov. 18.

Declaring that the mileage of car owners possessing only A gas ration books had been cut 75 per cent, Mayor Carey told Commissioner Charles F. Harrington that the premium reduction should have been more in line with that figure.

Only 30 persons attended the hearing, which was held in the Public Works Building on Nashua Street.

Under the tentative schedule owners of private passenger cars limited to an "A" ration book will receive a 45 per cent reduction in rates; those with a "B" book, a 30 per cent reduction; and all others a 20 per cent reduction. It is estimated that motorists will save more than $10,000,000 in 1943 premiums.

The Revere Mayor took exception to the increased premium rates scheduled for Revere motorists in 1943. The tentative base rate for that city next year is $59.40, as compared with $53.70 in 1942. Mayor Carey pointed out that Revere was the only one of Massachusetts' 39 cities to be given an increase and termed it "rank discrimination."

Representative-elect Albert E. Roberts of Braintree asked that rates for Quincy and Weymouth be reduced to the Braintree level. Weymouth selectmen had voted unanimously to have such a request made.

A proposal that upon elimination of emergency war conditions at any time during the year the base rate be effective for the balance of the year was made by Judge Frederic H. Chase, counsel for the stock insurance companies.

After the hearing had adjourned the commissioner said he would require at least a week or 10 days to make additional studies before finally promulgating the rate for 1943.

Boston Symphony in Union Holds Control Over Hiring

Explicit control over the hiring of its musicians is given the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the contract with the musicians' union which was signed here yesterday.

How members of symphony orchestras should be employed has been a more or less disturbing issue among union orchestras for many years. The agreement worked out to bring in the Boston Symphony, the only remaining non-union organization, now settles the problem for all the major orchestras.

The local union in an orchestra city has sometimes brought pressure on the orchestra to engage its new members only from union members in that city.

In St. Louis some years ago, for instance, the deadlock on this problem became so acute that the symphony management declared it would disband the orchestra if forced to take local players it did not consider competent, merely because they lived in St. Louis.

Conflicts Over Opera

In several other cities similar conflicts have developed, and the question has always been in the symphony background.

At the beginning of the negotiations which disposed of the 22-year-old holdout of the Boston orchestra, the management put up to James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, its insistence on the right to employ musicians according to their merit without interference.

Mr. Petrillo agreed, and from then on, the conclusion of the contract presented no great difficulties. Similarly the Boston orchestra's practice in the dismissal and renewals of its members is preserved in the contract just signed. It has been the custom of the orchestra for a number of years to give a year's notice. This and other safeguards which have been its policy are perpetuated.

Other changes in union bylaws also were made with the total result, according to observers, of the best possible procedure for music as well as musicians.

The three-year contract was signed in an attorney's office in downtown Boston by Henry Cabot, Treasurer of the orchestra, and by George Gibbs, President of the Musicians' Protective Association of Boston, the local union of the American Federation of Musicians.

Unanimous Vote

Several days ago the members of the orchestra voted unanimously to approve the agreement when signed. Through the negotiations the orchestra members were represented by their own committee.

The orchestra's entrance into the union was announced by the trustees of the orchestra in an insert in the program for this afternoon's matinee. After recalling that the trustees had said in a circular of two months ago that the musical integrity of the orchestra rested on the wide discretionary powers conferred on the conductor in selecting personnel and in matters of discipline, the trustees continued in part:

"We are now for the first time in a position to inform you that the condition laid down in the foregoing statement has, in the opinion of the members of the Orchestra and of the Trustees, been satisfied by important changes in the by-laws of the American Federation of Musicians, made at the joint request of representatives of our musicians and the Trustees.

"Consequently the members of the Orchestra have joined the local union of the American Federation of Musicians and the Trustees have executed a contract with the local union which, as the bargaining representative of the members of the Orchestra, will be empowered to represent them in making such contracts to govern terms of employment and working conditions.

"A clause of the contract, however, provides that the desires of a majority of the members of the Orchestra shall determine any demand on the part of the union respecting their working conditions.

"The most important change of the by-laws of the American Federation of Musicians is that which recognizes symphony orchestras, in effect, as in a special category in according to them the right to call players from other parts of the country outside the jurisdiction of the local union. The privilege accorded to symphony orchestras applies to all orchestras thus defined and enables them to share its benefits."

Cocoanut Grove Fire Inquiry Shows 'Franks' for Politicians

Continued from Page 1

the names of prominent officials in a position to render favors, such as winking at safety laws or standards.

These checks were said to have been charged to the management.

Nitrous oxide fumes were described by a chemist as those which would be fatal if breathed without normal air. These fumes would arise, he said, from the burning of imitation leather used widely in the club.

Another gas regarded as fatal was the carbon monoxide left when the room's supply of oxygen was consumed by a fire such as swept the premises.

Aided by Salts

This denuding of oxygen was aided by the contents of mineral salts in the flame-proofing spray, it was pointed out. Chemicals in this spray, which would help to produce the bluish-yellow cast of flames described by eye-witnesses are not regarded as fatal when arising from the burning of this sprayed coating alone.

The theory that gaseous fumes caused many of the Cocoanut Grove fatalities received official support today from two New York authorities.

Dr. John C. Olsen of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and an authority on toxic contents of smoke and fire gases, asserted:

"Smoke often contains the most deadly gases. Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid and hydrogen sulphide, two of the most toxic gases known, are found in the smoke from burning woolen goods, in addition to large volumes of ammonia and lesser quantities of organic anesthetic and irritants, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Also Given Off

"Toxic concentrations of hydrocyanic acid and ammonia are also given off by burning silk, while the smoke from burning rubber contains hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide. Certain widely used plastics and lacquers when burning give off nitrous fumes, like the X-ray films which caused most of the deaths in the Cleveland Clinic Hospital fire 13 years ago, and even the smoke from burning paper and wood contains anesthetics and irritants as well as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide."

Dr. P. G. Flagg, President of the Society for the Prevention of Asphyxial Deaths, asserted that asphyxiation by poison gases may have been a major cause of the fatality toll, if testimony is correct that survivors noticed many acrid odors prevalent in the air.

Mr. Bushnell reached into Essex County to get an expert aide, John J. Ryan, and also added to the inquiry staff three more Assistant District Attorneys of Suffolk County. The latter are George McGunigle, William Hennessey and Frank J. Hickey.

Today's State-County inquiry continued to call many witnesses who had also testified at the public hearing of William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, and the investigation by the Boston Police. One of the three-time witnesses was James Welansky, Grove manager and brother of Barnett Welansky, a principal owner.

In gathering evidence the state took possession of blue prints and other records of the Boston Building Department and the account of Joseph Dolesch, club decorator.

Two of the witnesses who testified this morning were Mr. and Mrs. J. Donald Jeffers of Wenham, who were in the Melody Lounge, where they said the fire started. The couple were separated in the turmoil, the wife escaping through the basement kitchen, while the husband found his way into a kitchen refirgerator. There he found himself with an employee and two women. One of the latter "calmly uttered a prayer for us all, and in 25 minutes a fireman with a light appeared, beckoned us to come out and led us to the street, apparently through a hole chopped into the wall."

He was reunited within an hour with his wife.

The Reilly inquest continued this morning with close questioning of Janet Welansky, listed as one of the officials of the Cocoanut Grove, regarding ownership of the night club.

Bill Would Alter Race Time Power

Under a bill filed yesterday at the State House, the number of horse and dog-racing days in Massachusetts would be left to the discretion of the Racing Commission.

The proposed legislation was filed by the State Racing Association "in the interest of increased revenue to the Commonwealth."

At the present time, the horse-racing days are limited to 90 and the dog-racing days are fixed at 200.

The Commission also recommended repeal of the law restricting the operation of dog tracks to four at any time in this State.

At the present time, horse-race meetings are barred for the period from Aug. 15 to Sept. 30.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

An illustrated lecture on "Indian Art of North and South America" will be given by Miss Dorothy Adlow at the Fan American Society of Massachusetts at 205 Commonwealth Avenue at 8 p. m.

Saturday

A talk on "The Spanish Altarpiece" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Mr. A. Howard Myers will speak on "The Current Scene in Labor Relations" at a luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 3 p. m. lecture.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Free Rein for Industry Is Demanded After War

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Following its policy of all-out war production, members of the National Association of Manufacturers, most important body of its kind in the world, stood today pledged to United Nations victory over the Axis Powers and at the same time voicing confidence that through production and wise direction of national affairs, a postwar depression or fundamental change in the American social order are avoidable.

The Association, in adopting its war program at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday, declared that "the same initiative, ingenuity and resourcefulness with which the Americans have faced the challenge of the Axis must be used to face the problems of the postwar years."

"Free competition after the war is over must be restored so that factories will switch from war production to the production of civilian goods with the same speed and enthusiasm that was shown in meeting the challenge of war and so that industry can move again in the direction of providing higher living standards for the American people and a new American prosperity," the Association declared.

More Controls, Henderson Says

The program highlighted the meeting at which Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, spoke, telling the industrialists that the nation must prepare itself for more controls and restrictions, "more czars, more red tape and rationing in 1943." Mr. Henderson declared that greater measures of governmental bureaucracy and regimentation will have to be accepted before the nation achieves its goal of victory.

The Association's war program lists American industry's postwar goals as preservation of the Constitution of the United States; opportunity for Americans to gain security, self-respect, wages and profits commensurate with their performance and usefulness in society; a prosperous and self-reliant agriculture; steady employment in free private enterprise for all able and willing to work, and a chance for people to save.

War and Victory Come First

To obtain victory, everyone on the Home Front must make the job of winning the war overshadow everything else, the program stresses.

"In the field of industry," it continues, "this means that we must produce and produce and produce. Production alone cannot win the war, but the war cannot be won without production."

The program lays down platforms by which management, labor and government can contribute to increased production of food, munitions and supplies. Management should continue all necessary conversion of industrial plants for war production; intensify research for new and improved weapons of war and substitute materials; intensify efforts for the most effective use of labor; make available to Government, skilled executives not more essential to war production in industry itself; help solve the nation's transportation problem by handling all shipments as smoothly and speedily as possible; and make every effort to lower war production costs and to eliminate waste and red tape in its own operations.

It calls on labor to stop all strikes and boycotts, slowdowns and all restrictions on the output of war goods, unnecessary absences from work, organizing activities restricting production and the practice of making workers pay fees before being permitted to work in an American war plant.

Would Restrict Unions

The Government, it declares, should protect every individual in his right to work; stop imposing the closed shop or any other form of compulsory union membership; lengthen the work week; find efficient workers for farmers and food processors; simplify and make understandable all orders, directives and regulations; lower all Government costs and eliminate waste and red tape and reject all proposals which seek to use the war as a cloak for socializing the nation.

Mr. Henderson described "bureaucrats" to the industrialists who have heard many speeches criticizing such officials, as disinterested servants of the people. Turning to the record of his office, he said that prices in 1942 have gone up only one third as far as they did in 1941, and that all industrial, non-farm, prices have risen only 3 per cent this year and only 19 per cent since August, 1939, while production jumped 85 per cent.

1943 Pincers Movement

"That is a record of which business and government can well be proud in their collaboration," he held.

Mr. Henderson forecast more rationed items next year, including articles of clothing and food, more rent control, raising of substandard wages and further adjustment of price ceilings to accommodate raises in some sections, punishment of flagrant violations of rationing and maintenance of present corporate policies. He emphasized that increased controls would be exercised in greater measure away from Washington through decentralization of the OPA machinery.

D. C. Prince, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, held that under the most favorable circumstances it will not be possible to satisfy all the wants of prospective purchasers of civilian goods for two or three years after the war. He recommended that rationing and price ceilings be relaxed gradually to avoid the wild buying spree followed by a buyers' strike that came after the last war.

Peace to Decide Civilization

Civilization will not survive the loss of another peace, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Chairman of the Executive Council of the California Institute of Technology, told the manufacturers, emphasizing that to prevent such a loss, there was still "a lot of educating of America to be done."

"The principles of isolationism today and of Christianity are to me diametrically opposed," he declared.

Harley L. Lutz, Professor of Public Finance at Princeton University, charged that "screwy social reformers" were deliberately using taxation to destroy the economic foundations of a free society. He urged business to resist the continuance and extension of the "destructive method of taxation," which he described as the perfect tool for the erection of the Socialist State.

H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., called for strengthening of local self-government with its control over local taxing power as a means to preserve freedom in America.

She Prepares for Her Big Chance

Associated Press

Lily Pons Substitute Makes Up for 'Lakme'

Marie Wilkins, lyric soprano of Lawrence, Kan., had tried but didn't quite make the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air, but she went back to Lawrence and studied and studied; chiefly she learned the role of "Lakme," and also studied "Rigoletto." Then she went back to New York and it was fortunate for her that she was there on Wednesday on this week. Lily Pons was down to sing Delibes' opera "Lakme" with its famous "Bell Song" and its high E. Well just a few hours before the curtain was to go up Miss Pons reported she was indisposed and could not appear. Miss Wilkins was located, hurried into a rehearsal, went on and made a hit. It was her chance.

Cities Slash Total Debts 2 P. C. in 1942

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — America's gigantic war program which sent the federal debt skyrocketing past the $100,000,000,000 mark has helped hundreds of cities to reduce their indebtedness.

The Census Bureau reported today that the total debt of the 410 cities with a population of over 25,000 dropped 2 per cent during the past fiscal year. The total indebtedness amounted to $8,332,000,000, a decline of $185,000,000 from the 1941 fiscal year mark.

This drop in municipal indebtedness, which reversed an upward trend which had been steadily mounting for a decade, was attributed by the Bureau largely to the flood of federal war funds and other conditions growing out of the vast war program.

"Priority regulations, shortages of labor and materials, rising costs and—probably more significant—the desire of public officials and citizens to contribute to the war program, led to extensive curtailment of outlays for municipal construction," the Bureau said.

The Bureau added, however, that the influx of war workers to centers of war activity was resulting in growing need for expansion of municipal facilities to serve the increased population. The municipal debt reduction, the Bureau said, ranged from about 1 per cent for cities having a population over 1,000,000 to more than 4 per cent for cities having populations from 25,000 to 100,000.

The Bureau said it was worth noting that "in sharp contrast with the upward swing of the prewar period, the debt of New York City declined $19,000,000 in the 1942 fiscal year."

In fact, the Bureau said, the general trend of indebtedness of individual cities has been downward in recent years, but this trend has been offset by the "substantial debt expansion" of the major debt-incurring municipalities.

Crude Rubber From Jungles, Tire Plant Cheer Venezuelans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARACAIBO, Venezuela — This oil city looks with expectancy, that is becoming urgent, to a tire factory in Caracas which is beginning to receive raw rubber from the Venezuelan jungles, as existing tires rapidly wear beyond possibility of repair.

Maracaibo is almost entirely dependent on motor transport. There are no trolley cars in the city, nor railroads for passengers living in the suburbs. For 20 years the town has depended on trucks, busses, and small passenger cars for traffic between the business and residential sections, and for exchanging supplies with the farming regions to the south.

According to officials of the motor vehicle department, this traffic has already been reduced to a third of what it was last year. Because of the extra pressure on the remaining vehicles, their tires are not expected to last very long.

Bus Number Cut in Half

On one of the principal bus lines, serving the Bella Vista section, the number of busses has been reduced from 34 to 15. Busses serving the suburbs have been reduced in number from 156 to 70 and it is not an uncommon sight to see two or three parked along the side of the road awaiting tire repairs. On the Las Delicias line, the 200 passenger cars which used to traverse the route have been cut to 50.

Some of the passenger car operators, who sell "puestos," or seats, in their vehicles, have resorted to ingenious methods to keep rolling. Some have cut sections of useless tires and placed them on top of worn-out spots on their tires. These sections they bolt onto the tire. Combined with the "boots" inside, these outside boots give a bumpy ride. Others have "vulcanized" holes in the tire walls by placing a round-headed bolt on the inside wall and fastening it with a large washer and bolt on the outside. One driver has eight such bolts on his car and manages to keep running despite frequent "flats." Asked what he would do when the tires refused to accept any more coddling, he said, "Then I'll stop." "And then what will you do?" "Then," he said, "I'll be as hungry as a mouse in a church."

New Boats to Help

The problem in this city is more acute than in any other section of Venezuela because the city is sprawled out over a large area.

Hope is seen in the tire factory at Caracas. It is expected the jungle rubber, which is now insufficient to supply priority orders, will shortly increase in volume due to the arrival of several new river boats of the A. J. Higgins Company of New Orleans. These boats will ply the waters of the Orinoco to bring rubber to the United States and Venezuela. It is considered doubtful, however, that they will be able to bring enough rubber within the next four or five months to alleviate the transportation situation here appreciably.

Argentina Deals Axis Blow By Limiting Wire, Radio Use

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 4 (AP)—Argentina took a long step toward shutting off a reputed Axis espionage lifeline in the Western Hemisphere through institution last night of sweeping regulations controlling the use of telephone, telegraph, and radio communications.

In a measure designed to protect national interests and "the security of the other American States," the Government reduced the quota of code messages allowed to be sent by radio by each diplomatic mission to 700 words weekly.

The Government's action was interpreted as a blow to the German, Italian and Japanese Embassies which no longer have access to cables controlled by the United Nations.

Cabled messages are not subject to any word limit nor does the restriction on diplomatic radio messages apply to those sent in clear language.

Argentina necessarily up to now has been the outlet for Axis espionage communications in the Americas since all other countries but Chile have broken relations with the Axis countries, and in Chile the Germans, Italians and Japanese had been deprived of the use of telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities by the communications companies themselves.

New regulations designed "to guarantee permanent, active control of the communications service" call for the placement of Federal inspectors in all communications company offices and establishment throughout the country of 10 control stations to discover and eliminate clandestine radio transmitters.

The regulations were issued following the indictment of 38 persons, all Germans or of German descent, on charges of committing hostile acts affecting the friendly relations of Argentina and other nations.

The arrests were made in a Federal roundup based on United States charges of the existence of espionage.

Freight-Car Shortage In Germany Hinted

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Reuters, in a dispatch from Stockholm, quoted the Svenska Dagbladet today as saying the Germans had directed that all freight cars in Norway be shipped to Germany—presumably because of a severe shortage of rolling stock in the Reich.

Federal Quizzers Face Senate Quiz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Lawmakers convinced that Government questionnaires contain too many questions, and too much air, listened to a grim description of a question-blank blizzard in a California grocery store.

From the lips of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States they heard that businessmen opened their Washington mail distractedly singing "Praise the Lord and Pass the Inquisition."

They heard that one company had put in as many man-hours answering Government reports in a three-month period as would be required to build three Flying Fortresses.

They looked over an 18-inch-thick stack of instructions from the Office of Price Administration on how to fill out price ceiling reports.

Then the Senate members of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Government Expenditures went into the Senate Chamber and won unanimous approval for a resolution authorizing a full investigation of the questionnaire problem.

Not Worth a Sack of Beans

Fred A. Baughan, General Manager of the Retail Food Dealers of California, thumbed through a thick sheaf of quiz-blanks as he told the Committee that a modern grocer had to fill out so many complicated reports that he hardly had time to weigh up a sack of beans.

Technocracy and State Socialism, he allowed, were just around the corner — federal food dispensing stations might replace grocery stores unable to make expenses because of present price ceilings.

Mr. Baughan said the March 15 price ceiling reports that all the grocers had to file, were furnishing "harbors for rats" in California garages. He explained that most California rationing boards were located in garages because tires were the first things rationed and garage men were given charge of the program.

Then, Mr. Baughan continued, the grocers had to contend with "old biddies" standing around their stores acting as "super-snoopers" in the enforcement of ceiling price posting requirements.

In addition to these self-appointed price inspectors, he estimated OPA had possibly 10,000 employees in California, but added hastily that he had left the State a week ago "and there are probably twice as many there now."

Admits He's 'Quiz Dizzy'

Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, admitted readily that he was "quiz dizzy" and opined that every time "a bureaucrat and red tape get mixed up, the result is a questionnaire."

Ration questionnaires just like gasoline, he urged the committee.

Fred Brenchman, representing the National Grange, called for a new shuffle as well as a new deal in applications for the certificates of war necessity which farmers must obtain to get gasoline and tires for their trucks.

Mr. Brenckman claimed gasoline was being doled out to farmers according to some sort of "a secret formula based on a slide rule operation." He suggested that a committee of dirt farmers with no slide rules in their pockets be summoned immediately to work out a "sane and practical" system.

The Committee voted to send out letters to every government department asking for copies of all questionnaires, reports, regulations and so on that had been sent out in the past 17 months.

"But for goodness' sake don't call this another questionnaire," Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia told newspapermen with a grin.

Pity Poor Printers, Public Can Take It

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 4

The Budget Bureau explained the awe-inspiring symbols, "1-1071-PLOF-5-NOBU-COS-WP," used over a government questionnaire, as follows:

1—Printer's designation for Office of Price Administration.

1071—Serial number of job performed for OPA.

PLOF-5—Misprint of P-1 of 5, meaning this the first page of five pages.

NOBU—No back-up. Printing instruction.

COS—Collating and stapling. Printing instruction.

WP—Wrap. Also printing instruction.

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
The ingredients meet the highest standards of purity and flavor that are held by good cooks everywhere.

STATE OF MAINE
Down From "Down East"
State of Maine Potatoes are rolling down to market by long trainloads right now. This year's crop is one of the finest on record. Thank Nature for that. Our growing season was ideal for uniform quality and size, with dry "digging" weather to insure good "keeping" characteristics. So you'll be both thrifty and smart to buy a fifty or one hundred pound bag, at today's prices, for Winter storage. Be sure to insist on *STATE OF MAINE* POTATOES, packed under both Federal and State inspection.
[Look for the *Official State of Maine Blue and Red Trade Mark Stripes* on every bag.]
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The challenging, inspiring story of the founder of our air force. $2.50
CARRY ME BACK
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The rollicking new Best-Seller by Rebecca Yancey Williams. Gay, refreshing, charming. $3.
LIVING UP STAIRS
By Francis Meehan
For those who seek to set their minds at peace in a world at war. $2.50.
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By Margot Austin
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Every Room With Private Bath and Radio
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Hitler's Railroad Crisis

Reader's Digest reports neglect of railroads may be vital factor in breakdown of German war machine

"The German economic high command has recently made an unprecedented decision—allocation of raw materials, factory space, and manpower for the repair and construction of locomotives is to have priority rating as high as tanks, airplanes and U-boats."

From "Hitler's Vulnerable Spot—Railroads," in November Reader's Digest, cabled from London by Allan A. Michie.

Hitler gambled on superhighways and a motorized Germany to provide most of the mass land transportation, military and civilian, necessary to fight this war.

Those superhighways are now largely deserted because his far-flung army swallows all rubber, oil and gasoline.

He starved Germany's railroads. He banked on a short war and stolen equipment to keep them running.

He guessed wrong on that one, too.

"The (German) railroads," says Reader's Digest, "are forced to struggle with the Nation's entire traffic, which increased 63% in 1940, 76% in 1941, and is now even higher."

"Transportation men in Sweden... are astonished at the dilapidated condition of cars arriving by train ferry from Denmark . . ."

"Neutral estimates agree that . . . one-third of Germany's locomotives are laid up for repairs."

"The German Reich Minister of Economics recently admitted that transport had become the central problem of the whole German war effort."

Now Let's Look At Our Own Railroad Picture

Pearl Harbor found America's railroads, in spite of lean years, ready to go at the drop of the hat.

They had worked out a plan of unified war operation. They had the men, the know-how, and the equipment to put that plan into instant effect.

For a full year of war—with the cooperation of government agencies and civilian shippers and travelers—*our railroads have handled successfully the greatest traffic load in all history.*

So far, so good.

But What of the Future?

Such a record has its price.

That price is immense strain on all physical plant, especially in the ceaseless pounding of trackage, cars and locomotives.

We, too, shall face a transport crisis—unless materials are available for repairs, maintenance and replacements to match this growing wear and tear.

Supreme Test Still to Come

No man knows what our traffic peak will be, or when it will come.

We *do* know the load increases daily.

We *do* know there is a limit to the performance that can be squeezed out of existing equipment.

Keep 'Em Rollin'—or Else

No nation that does not possess efficient mass transportation can hope to win a modern war. In America that mass transportation job is squarely up to her railroads. *If they fail, we lose.*

To meet this tremendous responsibility, *we ask for every possible consideration in the allocation of materials for vitally essential repairs, maintenance and new equipment.*

Santa Fe

SANTA FE SYSTEM LINES

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

'Y. W.' New Special War Group Is Services Clearing House

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association has recently formed a Special War Services Commitee. Not that the organization hasn't been performing a host of special war services since long before Pearl Harbor. But as the first anniversary of the United States' entrance into the war approached and the largest women's organization in Boston took time out to appraise its contribution to the war program, the need of some kind of clearing house for its wartime activities became apparent. And that is what the new committee is designed to be.

"We hope to give fresh impetus to the work already being done and to see that it is carried through in the best way possible," Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison, Chairman, explained in an interview.

Serving with Mrs. Harrison are Mrs. Stephen W. Gifford, Mrs. Arthur Perry, Mrs. Henry E. Rossell, Miss Isabella Grandin, all "Y. W." Board members, Miss Dorothy Rutherford, Director of Health Education, and Mrs. George Willard Smith. Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, President of the Boston Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, Executive Secretary, and Miss Hattie Droll are also members of the Committee, ex officio.

Seeking Out New Needs

The Committee aims to keep its ears to the ground in the community in order to discover what new needs have arisen. "It will then be our duty to examine our personnel and equipment to see what the Y. W. can do toward meeting those needs," Mrs. Harrison said. She herself, for instance, recently heard about the steps being taken in another city to provide much-needed recreation for the nurses in the armed services there. As a result, her committee is going to look into whether a similar need exists in Boston and what can be done to fill it.

Wives Club Very Successful

Mrs. Harrison mentioned the Army-Navy Officers' Wives Club as one of the "Y. W.'s" most successful special war services. Not only is it providing a meeting place for the wives, but it is helping those who stay here for any length of time to fit into the life of the community.

"Now," she said, "we see, as a need for the future, some similar work for the wives of enlisted men. Also we see an opportunity to serve the young women of our armed forces. We know from members of the WAAC personnel that the present need is recreation, and we feel sure that through our splendid health education department with its trained leadership and abundant equipment we shall be able to help provide such recreation."

A beginning was made in that direction this week when a group of some 40 Waacs had supper, followed by games, with the Business Girls groups which meet at the "Y" on Wednesday evenings. Many of these young business girls are in defense jobs and they and the Waacs have plenty in common, since each group is directly serving the country, although in entirely different ways. The Business Girls had exhibits of various aspects of the Y. W. C. A. program in order to acquaint their guests, who were newcomers to Boston, with the recreational facilities available to them.

It's a "Y. W." Tradition

Because of the Y. W. C. A.'s tradition of serving the women and girls of the community, these special wartime services are a natural outgrowth of its regular program. "We simply feel it especially urgent at this time to make our services known to the wives and mothers and sweethearts of the men in the armed forces who come to Boston," Mrs. Harrison said. "Probably every department here has felt the need of doing something about the enlisted men's wives," she went on, "but until the formation of this committee there was no single group to take the initiative and co-ordinate the work."

Mrs. Harrison also emphasized their interest not only in meeting emergency wartime needs, but in looking toward the betterment of the postwar community.

By a Staff Photographer

Special War Services Group

Members of the newly formed Special War Services Committee of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison, Chairman, left, and Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, who is Executive Secretary of the Boston "Y. W."

Radcliffe Parley to Discuss Women in Wartime Work

The Cambridge League of Women Voters is sponsoring a conference on "Women in Iudustry in Wartime" at Radcliffe College on Saturday. Luncheon will be at 12:30 at Agassiz House, and the meeting will follow at 1:30 o'clock in Longfellow Hall. Elton Mayo, professor of industrial research, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is chairman of the conference.

The speakers will be Joseph Riceman, manager of the Cambridge office of the United States Employment Service, who will talk on the recruiting of women for Cambridge industry; Walter Joy, executive of the Cambridge Rubber Company, who will discuss management's problems in converting from manpower to woman power; Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker, field organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who will give the trade union's attitude toward women going into industry, and Miss Sally Leeds, chairman of the Child Day Care Committee of the Springfield Council of Social Agencies, who will describe the Day Care Centers for children of women war workers in Springfield, Mass.

The problems connected with the rapid increase of women in industry in wartime, particularly as they apply to Cambridge, will be discussed by the speakers and in the question period afterward. Hours, equal pay, health and safety standards, selection and training, day care centers for children, and the ability of women to do men's work are a few of the questions to be considered.

A number of Trade Union Fellows at Harvard University will attend to participate in the discussion.

The committee arranging the program consists of Mrs. Henry Wise, President of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, Mrs. Edward Cohn, Miss Mary Heard, Mrs. Howard Mumford Jones, Mrs. Saunders MacLane, Mrs. David Rapport, Miss Hazel Robinson, Mrs. F. J. Roethlisberger, Mrs. Richard L. Rykoff, Mrs. Ashton Sanborn, Mrs. Henry Silberman and Mrs. C. A. Whitmer.

City officials, leading Cambridge industrialists, and State and city representatives of labor are co-operating in the sponsorship of the conference.

University Women Plan Meeting at Public Library

An open meeting of the American Association of University Women will be held at the Boston Public Library in the Wiggin Gallery on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2:30 p. m. Arthur W. Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints, will speak on "The Development of Etching and Drypoint: How to Know and Enjoy Prints."

Mrs. Ivan M. Johnston, Chairman of the Arts Committee, is in charge of the meeeting.

Picard to Talk To Alliance On French Democracy

Roger Picard, professor at the New School of Social Research in New York City, will give the next lecture of the Alliance Française on Saturday at 3:30 p. m. at the Copley-Plaza. He will speak on "French Democracy: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

A well known French jurist, economist, and social historian, M. Picard was formerly professor at the law school and the Insitute of Urbanism of the University of Paris. He has also held posts in the ministry of national education and the ministry of commerce in France. He has translated from English into French the books of American authors on economic and social questions, and has written many books and articles of his own on those subjects.

M. Picard will be introduced by the President of the Alliance, Mrs. John V. Spalding, who is giving a luncheon for him preceding the meeting.

Map to Feature French Exhibit

A 10-foot map of France showing towns where there has been resistance to the Nazis will be a feature of the "Exhibition of French Resistance" which opens at the France Forever headquarters at 122 Newbury Street, Boston, on Tuesday. Among other interesting maps on display will be a large one of Africa, indicating movements of the Fighting French Forces there.

The exhibition, which was first held in New York City, will continue from Dec. 8 through Dec. 15. It includes a collection of photostats of autographed newspapers which have been circulated through the "underground." There also will be moving pictures each day. Those who organized the exhibit in New York will be here to explain the details.

GO BOSTON CAB

THE DELUXE WAY

Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.

5010 KENmore 5010

Cambridge Scene Of Crafts Exhibit

The John C. Campbell Folk School of Brasstown, North Carolina, is holding its annual exhibit and sale in Cambridge on Tuesday from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Albert C. Koch, 4 Buckingham Street.

Miss Louise Pitman, head of the craft department of the school, will speak at 3 p. m. on mountain crafts and the mountaineers who carry them on. The school is working to enrich rural life in that southwestern corner of North Carolina. While the crafts supplement the farmers' incomes and thus contribute to their independence, they also offer an outlet for artistic talent and so strengthen the workers' love and knowledge of beauty

Exeter, N. H., Man Heads a Rent Area

George R. Scammon, practicing attorney of Exeter, N. H., has been made director of the Portsmouth Defense-Rental Area, which includes all of Rockingham and Strafford Counties.

The announcement made today by Edgar J. Driscoll, regional rent executive for the Office of Price Administration, disclosed that the new office will be located in the First National Bank Building on Daniels Street, Portsmouth, opening Monday.

Mr. Scammon will later announce the date for registration by landlords in his area, which will be about Dec. 15.

Faster Program For Wilbraham

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—Wilbraham Academy announced today that it would offer an accelerated program beginning next June to enable students to complete secondary school education and be ready for college a year earlier than under normal peacetime conditions.

"Experience from the last war shows that if a boy does not have his diploma from his secondary school before he is called into the service, he may be impairing his whole civilian life," Headmaster Charles L. Stevens said in a statement.

"On the other hand, if he does graduate from a secondary school and secure his admission to college, the young soldier may and more probably will go from Army camp to college at the conclusion of the war."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 242 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned. WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Lewiston — Week days, 4:45 p. m. WCOU, 1240kc.

Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m. WGAN, 560kc.

Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. WMEX, 1510kc.

Greenfield—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m. WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m. WMAS, 1450kc.

West Yarmouth — Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington — Week days, 2 p. m. WCAX, 620kc.

St. Albans — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m. WWSR, 1420kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m. WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).

Panama City — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12:15 p. m.; also Sundays, 8:15 p. m., Miramar, HP5B, 6.300mc (49.56m).

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	340½
1,500 gals	255¼
1,000 gals	170
500 gals	85

Lodge Is Guest On Information

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Friday

"Information Please," with Clifton Fadiman, master-of-ceremonies; Franklin P. Adams, John Kieran, Oscar Levant, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., guest, will originate from Symphony Hall, Boston, in the first of a series of out-of-town radiocasts in the interest of War Bond sales, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Lucille Manners, soprano, has selected Enrico de Leva's "La Serenata" and Rudolf Friml's "Indian Love Call" as her solos. Ross Graham, baritone, sings Fox's "Hills of Home." Dr. Frank Black conducts the orchestra and ensemble in Jerome Kern's "The Way You Look Tonight" and Schwartz's "Tennessee Fish Fry." The orchestra plays Polla's "Dancing Tambourine," "Cities Service Concert," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Julie Haydon appears in a radio adaptation of Booth Tarkington's "Alice Adams," as the dramatic feature of the "Kate Smith Hour," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Walter Compton's Quiz Show, "Double or Nothing," salutes the WAACS, Guests are Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts woman Representative in Congress, who sponsored the bill that made the WAACS possible, and Lieut. Lucile Van Bolt, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

"Frankly Mr. Feebish," a dramatic fantasy, is a public service feature designed to teach conservation of radio receiving sets. Music by Morris Mamorsky, NBC, 10:30 p. m., WBZ, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Dinah Shore sings a new war song "Take the Door to the Left" BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Saturday

The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Verdi's "La Traviata" with Licia Albanese, soprano as Violetta; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, as Giorgio Germont; Thelma Votipka as Flora Bervoi; Helen Olheim as Annina; Charles Kullman as Alfredo; Alessio De Paolis, as Gastone; George Oehanovsky, as Baron Douphol; Louis D'Angelo as Marquis D'Obigny; and Lorenzo Alvary as Dr. Grenvil. Cesare Sodero is conductor. Owen Lattimore, personal advisor to Chiang Kai-shek, is speaker on the "Opera Victory Rally," an intermission feature, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black will conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a special anniversary program, NBC-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Rudolph Ringwall conducts the Cleveland Orchestra in Charles Martin Loeffler's "A Pagan Poem." The program also includes the Overture to Mozart's "Impresario," and the G Minor Symphony (K550) by the same composer, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

The Chicago Theater of the Air presents Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta," with Marion Claire, soprano, and Mario Berini, tenor, singing the leading roles, MBS, 9 p. m. WNAC 9:15 p. m.

Major Ernest Loomis, Assistant to the Chief of the Chaplain's Branch, First Service Command, will appeal to the Protestant Clergy of New England, for army chaplains, "United We Stand," WEEI, 3 p. m.

"Spirit of '43" returns to the air in a program originating from Port Banning, Georgia. The series will continue to feature studio dramatizations stressing the historical background and development of the U. S. armed forces, CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m.

Guests on "Saturday Night Bondwagon" will be Irvin S. Cobb, author and humorist, who will read his recently published poem "Roll Call." Brian Aherne and Joan Fontaine appear in an original sketch, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Just to Let You Know

Fences donated for scrap will be replaced by one of the two types of signs displayed here by Miss Mary Shea, salvage division employee.

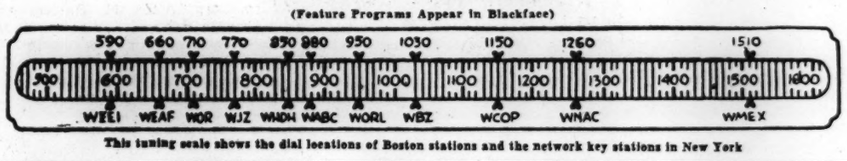
Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record: Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Stead. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service—GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"The Three R's".....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	"The Three R's".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, con-	"Christmas Cheer" .....
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'.	Air Express Music....	"Pepper Young's Family"	ductor	"Funny Money Man" ....
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	Endicott Jr. Col. Choir	"Right to Happiness"...	Philadelphia Orchestra.	"Funny Money Man" ....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife".....	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Charlie Spivak's Orch..
4:15 David Sheskin's Or.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Across the Footlights...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
4:30 "United We Stand"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String Ensem-	Raymond Scott's Orch...
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"...	ble; F. Foti, conductor	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Freddy Martin's Orch.
5:15 'Date Book'; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life".....	Baseball Meeting	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Superman"; sketch	program .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"...	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments ...	"Don Winslow"; drama..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15 "Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Hockey & Bowling .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	Dance orchestra .....
6:45 The World Today ..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory .....
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Donald Donna, Johnny..	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment..	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sing Up the News"..	Park Street Church
8:15 music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, person.	Graham; F. Black's Or.	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Services .....
8:30 drama; guests ...	"Gay 90's Show"; "Those	"Information Please";	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Kate Smith; News.	Good Old Days"	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science .
9:00 "Playhouse"; Joan	"Gangbusters"; sketch ..	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album .....
9:15 Fontaine	"Gangbusters"; sketch ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30 "That Brewster	Frankie Master's Orch..	Party; Louise Massey;	Tribute to WAACS: Edith	Classical Album .....
9:45 Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields...	vocalists: Charles Lyon	N. Rogers, speaker	Classical Album .....
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy.....	"People Are Funny";	John B. Hughes, news..	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:15 Ross; Georgia	Meet Your Navy.....	quiz show; guests....	Dance orchestra	hockey game .....
10:30 Gibbs; Herb Shriner;	John Gunther, news....	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news....	Hockey game; News....
10:45 guests; orch..	Men, Machines, Victory	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Eddy Howard's Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:00 News; World War II	Dance Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	The Charioteers .....
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Dance orchestra	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
11:30 Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program ..	"Frankly Mr. Feebish";	"Music Without Words";	Day's End; News .....
11:45 chestra	Sportscast; News	Drama; Music	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 News Program	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	Religious program;	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	Musical Timetable .....
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk ..	Musical Timetable .....
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Organ Reveries	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Neighborhood Call	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore; News..	Music of Many Lands....	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews:	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Salute to Savers..	Musical Toast	Baroness von Trapp	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 Music; 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News.	All Hail to You!.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 Treasury Parade ..	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue".....	Musical program .....
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade..	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary talk ..	Glenn Darwin, songs...	News; "Rainbow House."	"Kick-Conga" .....
10:15 music; drama	"Mirandy"; songs	Glenn Darwin songs....	with Bob Emery; Juve-	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Army Emer. Relief	Treasury Star Parade..	Four-H Club Program...	nile talent program....	Shopping With Marie
10:45 "Christmas Seal" ..	Air Express Music.....	String Serenade	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason .....
11:00 News; Talk	"The Servicemen's Hop"	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Adele Bailey, talk .....
11:15 American stories ..	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Coming"; comedy	Across the Footlights....	Musical program .....
11:30 "Let's Pretend" ...	Little Blue Playhouse:	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 "Let's Pretend" ...	dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report .....
12:00 Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Ellen Drew	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm.....	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Defense talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music.....	Dave Rose's Or.;: drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 Country Journal ...	Air Express Music.....	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15 Country Journal ...	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard..	Concert Melodies .....
1:30 Studio Speaker ...	Tribute to Pearl Harbor;	All Out for Victory....	News; Music; Orchestra.	Parade of Bands.....
1:45 Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands.....
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Henry Jerome's Orch....	Victory Program .....
2:15 Books; guests	Verdi's "La Traviata";	Dr. Frank Black, cond..	Henry Jerome's Orch....	Victory Program .....
2:30 "Spirit of '43".....	Licia Albanese; Law-	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Organ Recital .....
2:45 "Spirit of '43".....	rence Tibbett; Thelma	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	News Service .....
3:00 United We Stand...	Votipka; Helen Olheim;	Naval Training Station	Naval Training Station	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 United We Stand...	Charles Kullman; Ales-	football game	football game	Popular songs .....
3:30 Hello from Hawaii..	sio De Paolis; George	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Afternoon Rhapsody .....
3:45 Hello from Hawaii..	Oehanovsky; Louis	Naval Training Station	Naval Training Station	Afternoon Rhapsody .....
4:00 Matinee at Meadow-	D'Angelo; Lorenzo	football game	football game	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:15 brook; dance or-	Alvary; Cesare Sodero,	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
4:30 chestra	conductor	Naval Training Station	Naval Training Station	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
4:45 News Program	Metropolitan Opera	football game	football game	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	Joe Rines' Orchestra....	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
5:15 Rudolph Ringwall,	Joe Rines' Orchestra....	Naval Training Station	Naval Training Station.	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30 conductor	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Three Suns Trio.....	Sports Matinee	program .....
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Interviews; Comments ..	Sports Matinee	News reports .....
6:00 News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15 Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Program .....
6:30 Fraser Hunt	Message of Israel.....	Sports; Digest; Music...	Musical Rendesvous ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Message of Israel.....	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 People's Platform..	Stars from the Blue	Ramin & Bauer, pianos.	Navy Bulletin Board:	"March to Victory".....
7:15 People's Platform..	Stars from the Blue	"Punts and Passes".....	J. Dorsey's Or.; songs.	News Service .....
7:30 Bob Hawk; "Thanks	"The Green Hornet";	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours";	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45 to the Yanks".....	drama	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Arthur Ravel's Orch....	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news.....	"Abie's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist....
8:15 Crumit quiz	Edward Tamlinson, news	comedy serial	London: variety show	Deeds Without Words: dr
8:30 Hobby Lobby	"Over Here"; Variety	Truth or Consequences';	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill; talk .....
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Revue; Ronald Colman.	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill; talk .....
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	master of ceremonies..	National Barn Dance;	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Over Here"; Revue....	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	Dance orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Claire; Mario Berini;	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; Peter Hayward..	comedy quiz	orchestra; speaker	Classical Album .....
10:00 Serenade"; music..	Yankee Doodle Minstrels	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news..	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:15 Soldiers With	Yankee Doodle Minstrels	Dick Powell, songs.....	"Saturday Night Bond	hockey game .....
10:30 Wings; band; g'sts	John Gunther, news....	Ted Steel's Club.....	Wagon"; speakers	Hockey game; Orchestra.
10:45 News; World War II	NAM program	Ted Steel's Club.....	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Dixieland Music .....
11:00 News; O. P. Elliott.	Man and His Band	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 Ridcout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Dance orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Fence Donors Get 'V' Signs As 'Thank You'

More than 200 iron fences have been donated by Beacon Hill property owners to the nation's metal scrap pile, the War Production Board has announced. In appreciation, the WPB has designed "V" signs to be put up on plots where the fences once stood.

Two types of wooden fences to supplant the iron ones have also been designed by WPB and dealers instructed to furnish them at cost.

Though efforts of the WPB Fence Unit will be concentrated on Boston proper until all available iron fences have come down, fence owners all over the State are urged to join the drive. Fences usually contain high-grade iron and steel, they require no processing by scrap dealers, are easily transported and quickly converted into war materials.

Those who have donated fences in the last few days include Miss Fanny P. Mason, 211 Commonwealth Avenue; Dr. Oliver A. Lothrop, 101 Beacon Street; Miss Marie E. Bordeau, 103 Beacon Street; Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. S. Lowell, 170 Marlboro Street; William Endicott Dexter, 409 Beacon Street; Mrs. Mable Adams, 16 Commonwealth Avenue; Miss Clare S. Porter, 19 Bay State Road; Thomas Hixon, 47 Bay State Road; James E. Ward, 31 Bay State Road.

Also Dr. Frederick L. Good, 120 Commonwealth Avenue; James C. Bayley, 75 Marlboro Street; The Chilton Club, 152 Commonwealth Avenue; Mrs. Richard T. Fisher, 87 Mt. Vernon Street; Dr. Samuel H. Vose, 29 Bay State Road; John D. McDonald, 31 Bay State Road, and the Packard Motor Company, 1089 Commonwealth Avenue.

Worcester Fire In Jail Controlled

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—Guards escorted 177 inmates, including 20 women, to safety early yesterday when fire damaged a section of the Worcester County Jail's east wing.

Soon after the fire broke out, some of the prisoners were heard to shout that smoke had penetrated their cell blocks, but it was reported that all the inmates were removed and that none required attention.

Firemen, aided by some of the male inmates, confined the flames to a machine shop and canning shop in the extreme end of the wing.

Cause of the fire was not known immediately.

The Worcester Telegram reported that Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau confiscated the films of one of its camermen at the fire scene.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Dec. 5

12 noon WMEX 1510 kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:08
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Ben Kassen, tenor.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, con.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, con.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orch.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Doubles or Nothing," Walter Compton, mc.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Music Without Words"; Orchestra.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, December 6

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Dec. 6

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

SERVE by SAVING

**Today, your country and you as an individual

Boston Fin Com Takes Hand to Save City Big Sum Over Tax-Delinquent Realty

Would Put About $8,000,000 In Property Under One Control

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Finance Commission has decided to do something about the serious economic problem of tax delinquent properties under which the City has been compelled to take over more than 3,000 parcels of idle land and buildings representing an annual loss of nearly $350,000 in tax revenues.

What the Commission proposes to do is to place all the unused and city - administered properties amounting to an assessed valuation of about $8,000,000 under the control of a Board of City officials set up by legislative authority with the view of determining the properties to be held, the means of returning others to active duty and otherwise to view this City problem in whole and not by piecemeal.

The novel plan of centralized control is based upon a recognition that the acquisition of many properties for municipal purposes has had an extravagant background and only by viewing these properties and those taken over by the City for failures to pay taxes as a whole can the City get anywhere in relieving this costly problem.

Civic Need "Pretense"

The Commission noted that thousands of dollars of property has been acquired by the City under pretense of future civic needs which have never materialized. Back in 1936 the Commission reported 28 school properties for which there appeared to be no use, 11 of them having been abandoned after some use. Later on the figure was increased by 40 with "no apparent need in prospect." These latter properties have been assessed for $1,187,000, representing a tax revenue loss of nearly $50,000 a year.

Also on the debit side are properties taken by the City under tax title procedures. The old Houghton & Dutton building is a good example, since it illustrates a type of structure in the heart of downtown Boston which the Commission thinks could be made profitable in these war times under new and efficient management.

A wartime production boom impelled the Commission to take a stand on the premise that idle Boston property should be put into use at once as an opportunity to help lift the tax drain on present property operators. The financial drag of carrying this vast volume of idle properties is responsible to a large extent for Boston's long-time struggle to keep its head above the waters of bankruptcy, the Commission believed.

Some of the properties have been remodeled and operated by the city as landlord. But the costs of maintenance, remodelings and administration are disturbing. There are many sincere objectors to the soundness of governmental operations in the real estate business.

The Commission proposed "new legislation to permit and require a business-like handling of the whole problem."

As the numbers of buildings have increased, the volume of custodial duties have evolved considerable red-tape, the Commission found. Buildings had to be protected against vandalism, some menaced public safety, and a long routine of authorizing sales and getting properties "on the block" have handicapped their restoration to private ownership.

Instance of Pier

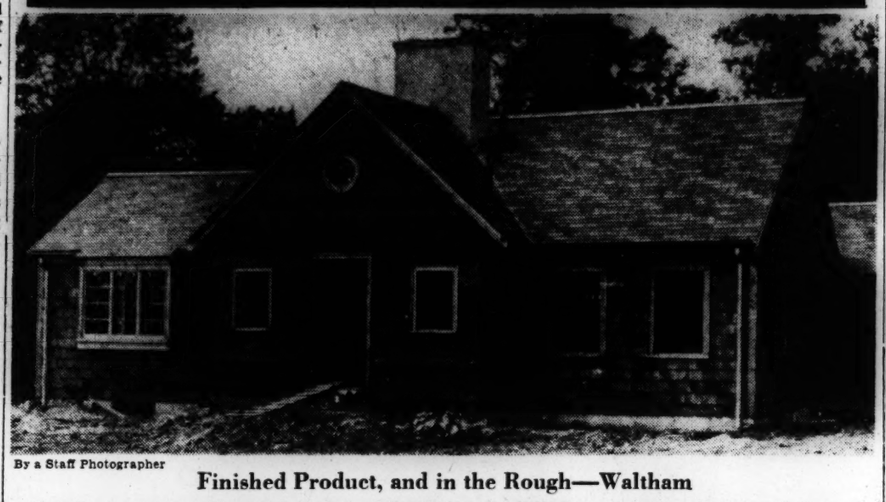
Take a wharf, for instance, in East Boston containing land, buildings, a pier and waterway. Valued at $51,500 by the assessors, it was in a dilapidated condition, having been practically abandoned by the owners. The city is still owed $17,000 in back taxes on it. Such property was not in demand before the war over a long period of years. But wartime shipping provides the opportunity for unloading the wharf and helping the war effort. Sales of this sort would be spurred by the Commission's plan of centralized administration over tax-delinquent properties.

The Commission further suggests: Appraisals of each parcel of property to be sold by a competent assessor to be written and certified whenever the parcel is substantial . . . wide newspaper advertising of all parcels valued at less than $1,000 . . . complete terms of the sales to be made known before the sales take place . . . auctions to be conducted by professional men . . . complete records to be made accessible to the public of all properties sold or to be sold by the central agency.

Quincy Loses Chance

The City of Quincy passed up an opportunity to get a floating hotel or apartment house for its war workers when a local realtor advertised for bids on the 30-year-old steamship Rennsselaer which was sold this week to a Providence firm for salvage.

The advertisement mentioned this former Hudson River steamer as possible material for 400 furnished and heated rooms, fully-equipped restaurant and dining room. Quincy lost its opportunity to launch something unique in war housing when the Providence firm bought the steamer.



By a Staff Photographer

Finished Product, and in the Rough—Waltham

It is the same house. The one below was taken before Pearl Harbor when the place was under construction. The one at the top is the finished product photographed only this week. This is a test in visualization. People have to buy homes in many instances when they are difficult to picture as they eventually will look. Those who can visualize usually see in their mind's eye the finished home. This attractive house is at Engleside, overlooking the Charles River just beyond Norumbega Park. Difficulty of transportation is its only drawback these days.

Fire Hazards In Providence Get Corrected

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4—Scores of cafes, hotels, clubs and other similar establishments in Providence and elsewhere in the State were ordered to remove fire hazards this week as fire officials carried out an intensive survey of conditions in the wake of the disastrous Cocoanut Grove fire in Boston.

Dozens of potentially dangerous situations were uncovered as the fire officials conducted the surveys. Chief Thomas H. Cotter of the Providence Fire Department reported that several samples of supposedly "fire resistant" decorations used in night clubs here in every instance were found to be highly inflammable when tested at fire headquarters. An artificial flower arrangement taken from one establishment burned like excelsior, Chief Cotter said, although the proprietor said he had been assured the decoration was coated with a fire-proofing material.

One night club was ordered closed until all inflammable decorations could be removed. Another was ordered to dispose at once of a group of artificial palm trees and a third ordered to cut a door through a rear wall for an emergency exit.

As an extra precaution, at least until the investigation can be completed, all licensed establishments were banned from selling alcoholic beverages in rooms below the street level.

Prompt action was taken in the suburban community of Warwick after one of the volunteer fire chiefs, Arthur H. Woolhouse, charged that many of the night clubs in that community were fire traps. Mayor Albert P. Ruerat and the City Council ordered an investigation and one night club was ordered to install an additional exit immediately.

In Pawtucket and Woonsocket newspaper reporters surveyed the situation and reported numerous restaurants, dance halls and night clubs with inflammable decorations or with narrow wooden stairways as the only means of exit.

Co-operation in Dimout

The dimout came to Providence and surrounding communities this week for the first time. After the first night of dimming out Col. John H. Baxter, the Army's fifth district security officer, reported he was highly gratified with the results. Although he reported finding some bad spots where the rules were not observed, he said that on the whole the people had co-operated splendidly.

The dimout has been in force along the Rhode Island shore since last summer, but Providence and other communities 25 miles or more inland from the ocean were not placed inside the dimout zone until this week.

Street lights were the principal items preventing a more complete dimout from the start. The Narragansett Electric Company estimates it will take at least a month before the approved hoods can be placed over its street lights to reduce the sky glow.

Safety Still High

Although the record for highway traffic safety in Providence is not quite as good for the first 11 months of this year as it was in the corresponding period a year ago, it was favorable enough to win topmost honors in the nation for cities in its population class, the National Safety Council announced this week. Dallas placed second, the Council reported.

Providence has won the national annual award several times in the past.

The State's record, meanwhile, is considerably better than it was in 1941. Sixty-four persons have been fatally injured on the State's highways in the first 11 months of this year, compared with 73 for the corresponding period in 1941.

Needs of Wartime Education Stressed by Tufts President

"The principal emphasis in education during wartime must be on the preparation of technicians and specialists," declared Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College and Director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialzed Personnel, in his address this noon at a luncheon of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the Hotel Statler.

Speaking on the relationship of the Federal government to education, Dr. Carmichael said:

"Modern campaigns need well-trained and enthusiastically led infantry divisions, but they also demand armies of experts who have had special training. Engineering courses and other specialist training procedures are needed to make the new fighter competent to deal with the ever changing and developing elaborate mechanical and electrical devices which underlie modern naval, air, and land warfare. Thus higher education and training play a very much larger part in the creation of a modern fighting force than was ever true before this war.

"The lowering of the draft age to 18, has naturally produced something of a crisis in the relationships between the federal government and higher education. But in meeting this emergency all responsible officials in the Army, Navy, and War Manpower Commission and all representatives of the colleges and schools of the country are agreed upon one proposition: Education and the educational institutions of the country must be considered at this time basically only in relation to what they can do to help in achieving a rapid victory.

"When at length the war is won, the demands which will be made upon education will also be great and challenging. It is perfectly clear to those of us who have had an opportunity to view the planning that has so far gone into the problem of the utilization of the colleges during the war, that those in control have not forgotten that they must build foundations now to solve the demobilization problem.

"When peace comes and demobilization is the order of the day, it will of course be of greatest importance to educate as many citizens as possible for the constructive work of postwar years."

William C. Hill, principal of Classical High School, at Springfield, also spoke at the luncheon on the topic, "Shall Secondary Schools accelerate?"

Surprise Strike Of 125 Bus Drivers Affects Wide Area

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (AP)—A surprise strike of 125 bus drivers of the New England Transportation Company as 4 o'clock this morning left hundreds of commuters, including scores of war workers, without transportation.

The strike was called in protest against dropping several drivers from the company's employ in consequence of an order by the Office of Defense Transportation consolidating bus services between this city and Fall River, Mass.

Although company officials in Boston said that they had no word that the strike had affected any other than the Providence area, word came from Massachusetts that bus service was halted on the Fitchburg-Worcester run, and from New Bedford to Fall River, Cape Cod and Providence. Fifteen drivers were reported out in New Bedford.

Meanwhile, the company issued a statement that the co-ordination of service would not deprive any bus driver of work.

The tieup came at a time when none of the concern's buses was on the road, but officials of the Providence local of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators ordered pickets out at 6 a. m., the time of the first scheduled run.

The strike call came after Deputy State Labor Director Joseph T. Cahir made unsuccessful efforts to reach company officials to try to forestall the walkout. He acted on orders from J. Howard McGrath.

William Goulding, President of Local 988 of the union, said the union, in a move to avert the strike, telegraphed the ODT in Washington last night, requesting that the order merging the services of the New England Transportation Company and the Intercity Transit Company be delayed. When no answer was received at 3:15 this morning, the strike was ordered officially.

The strike, it was understood, will affect service from points east of Willimantic, Conn., including Warren and Bristol, R. I.; Fall River, New Bedford, Boston, Worcester, Fitchburg and Cape Cod, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.

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MASSACHUSETTS

Navy Releases Merchant-Ship Casualty Lists

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Navy today announced a merchant-marine casualty list of 317 names, including 31 New Englanders, for the period from Oct. 22, 1942, to Nov. 21, 1942.

This brought total merchant-marine casualties to 2,901, or 463 killed and 2,438 missing, in the period from Sept. 27, 1941, to Nov. 21, 1942, the announcement said.

The figures include only the casualties resulting directly from enemy action. Names of personnel on United States merchant vessels overdue or presumed lost are considered casualties of enemy action. The list does not include names of the wounded or American citizens sailing on foreign-flag vessels.

New England casualties and their next of kin:

Massachusetts

Killed

Lowe, Herbert Edward, Messman; mother, Mrs. William Hopkinson, Fitchburg.
Stephenson, Francis Leslie, Oiler; wife, Mrs. Doris L. Stephenson, Kingston.

Missing

Anderson, Morris Andrew, P. O. Messman, aunt, Mrs. Anna Nelson, Roxbury.
Boucher, Fred Simon, Able Seaman; wife, Mrs. Artemes Boucher, Arlington.
Buck, Paul, Master; wife, Mrs. Gertrude Buck, Merrimacport.
Duffy, George William, Third Mate; mother, Mrs. Alice Duffy, Newburyport.
Flynn, Francis Girard, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Lucy Flynn, Dorchester.
Flynn, Joseph Patrick, Able Seaman; brother, Bernard Flynn, Fall River.
Herron, Donald Brooks, Ordinary Seaman; father, Fred W. Herron, Salem.
Johnson, James, Third Mate; son, Clarence Johnson, Ayer.
Madden, Robert Edward, Junior Third Mate; father, John F. Mallen, Dorchester.
Marcinkis, Anthony Joseph, Wiper; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Marcinkis, Gardner.
Phelps, Allyn Davenport, Boatswain; father, Fred Phelps, Somerville.
Prescott, Roger Wolcot, Able Seaman; aunt, Mrs. E. Varney, Haverhill.
Sawiskus, Charles Anthony, Oiler; father, Anthony Sawiskus, South Boston.
Schahel, George Washington, Chief Engineer; sister, Mrs. E. Hilton, New Bedford.
Shershun, Alexander, Junior Third Mate; father, Carroll Shershun, Somerville.
Silva, Henry (Enrique), Messman; notified Ramon Rodrigues, Boston.
Tyne, Gordon Ambrose, Cadet; father, Everett Tyne, Gloucester.
Vaughan, John Francis, Second Assistant Engineer; sister, Miss Anna Vaughan, Jamaica Plain.
Whyte, George, Ordinary Seaman; sister, Mrs. William Craig, West Springfield.
Zulpo, Renzo, Oiler; mother, Mrs. Mary Zulpo, Somerville.

Rhode Island

Killed

None.

Missing

Brown, Lester Trigg, Third Assistant Engineer; mother, Mrs. Anfan Brown, Edgewood.
Eliasson, Howard Gilbert, Fireman; mother, Mrs. John Eliasson, Providence.
Fitzgerald, Raymond, Able Seaman; brother, Albert Fitzgerald, Providence.
Wilcox, John Horton, Able Seaman; father, Alvin Wilcox, Providence.

Maine

Killed

None.

Missing

Kalloch, Carl Haselton Ordinary Seaman; son, Carl H. Kalloch, Rockland.
Nash, Roger Winfield, Second Mate; father, Clarence A. Nash, Harrington.
Soper, Marshall Roberts, Unlicensed Junior Engineer; mother, Mrs. Laura Soper, Oakland.

Connecticut

Killed

None.

Missing

Coleman, Patrick Aniel, Boatswain; wife, Mrs. Mae Coleman, Waterbury.
Hastings, John William, Galleyman; mother, Mrs. Margaret Hastings, New Haven.

There were no names of Vermont or New Hampshire men.

Edwards Soldiers Are Cited For Quick Emergency Action

War Activities in New England

Heroism of Camp Edwards soldiers benefiting a child as well as their buddies was recounted today in three commendations by Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, commanding the 36th Infantry.

Corporals Verney D. Nero and Leonard E. Rice, both of Beaumont, Texas, were cited for "prompt" application of first aid to Corp. Alton M. Barrett and Private Bobby Lee Hayles, Rangers who were injured in demonstrating a grenade tactic.

Corp. Gordon A. Rumfelt of Dallas, Texas, a truck driver, was cited for "prompt and intelligent action" in preventing possible injury to three persons on Nov. 10 in Providence, R. I. A child had run suddenly into his vehicle's path. Observing the danger, an officer and an enlisted man hurled themselves in front of the truck in an effort to save the child.

"By your own instant reaction to the danger and immediate application of the air brakes," the General said, "you brought your truck to a stop an instant before it reached the prone bodies of the child and its rescuers."

Army Pay? OK!

Equivalent of an officer's pay is being received by Private Wilfred Fortier of Chicao, it was disclosed at Fort Devens, which reported that due to allowances for dependents his is receiving $190 a month, more than many lieutenants are receiving.

Besides his board, clothing, and general keep, Private Fortier gets $50 for being a private, $28 for his wife, $12 for his first child, and $10 for each additional child—11 altogether.

Austrian Battalion

Austrians residing in New England will be glad to know that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has authorized an Austrian Battalion in the Army of the United States, in response to an appeal of Austrian nationals for a unit in which to fight together for freedom of their homeland.

Evidence to the world that the United States is committed to Austrian liberation, the battalion will initially be commanded by Americans, to be replaced by Austrians as fast as possible.

Wrapping Service

Soldiers in Camp Edwards are being provided a gift-wrapping service by women volunteers at five cents per package, beginning Dec. 10. Wives of personnel will staff the project, in the Service Club. Post office facilities will be set up for sale of stamps, insuring and registering packages and mailing. The service charge will defray cost of string, paper, stickers, and tags.

Loan Campaign

New England's response to the nation's call for $9,000,000,000 in December's Victory Loan Drive today had totaled $303,000,000. Nearly half, $115,000,000, was in the 26-year "Victory 2½s," which were not expected to account for $100,000,000 until the end of the week, announced John O. Stubbs, manager of the committee for the First Federal Reserve District.

From now on, this important type of the three offerings must depend upon individual subscriptions, since institutions have accounted for the bulk so far and the purchases may be slower from now on, Mr. Stubbs declared.

The second type, five-and-a-half-year bonds, accounted for $153,000,000 by yesterday, it was disclosed; $102,000,000 taken by commercial banks for their own account and the rest for the account of others; the third type, one-year certificates of indebtedness, account for $35,000,000, sold to other than demand deposit banks.

Campaign Medals

Three campaign medals which have recently been established for service outside continental United States will be awarded eventually to many service men and women now stationed for training in New England as well as in other of the nation's training camps. They are: the American, European-Africa-Middle Eastern, and Asiatic-Pacific medals, to be awarded to members of the land, naval and air forces, including the women's auxiliaries, who serve overseas sometime in the period from the attack on Pearl Harbor to six months after the war.

Combat Duty

First and second lieutenants who have not passed their thirty-sixth birthday are now eligible for combat duty, announces the War Department.

Previous restrictions on age in grade have been revised, making more eligible for combat assignments. Heretofore, second lieutenants reaching their thirtieth birthday and first lieutenants reaching thirty-five were ineligible for field duty. Physical standards for combat duty remain as usual.

The liberalization has been caused by the large numbers of graduates of officer candidate schools between 30 and 36. The new ruling does not apply to lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Chaplain Corps, ground units of the Army Air Forces or other units currently excepted from the age-in-grade restrictions.

Army Buys Bonds

Nearly 2,000,000 soldiers from recruits to commanding generals are responding financially as well as in other ways, to the nation's call by buying $13,000,000 in war bonds every monthly payday.

"A striking tribute to soldier morale" was the comment of Rear Admiral Charles Conrad, Chairman of the Interdepartmental War Bond Committee in reporting recently to the Secretary of the Treasury.

As of last Oct. 31, soldier subscribers to the pay reservation plan, which has had no quota set, had mounted to 1,910,621, with total reservations of $13,145,072. Civilian employees of the War Department totaled 543,230, reserving $5,839,722 monthly.

WAACs Delayed

Camp Edwards has announced that arrival of its full company of WAAC's has been indefinitely postponed. Although at least two units of the women's auxiliary are on duty at aircraft warning centers in New England, the company of 152 officers and "men" was originally scheduled to arrive last Monday as the first assigned to a New England military post.

Maine Ship Strikers Back

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 4 (AP)—A general return to work was reported today at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation yard where "Liberty" ship construction had been virtually halted by a three-day walkout over a reclassification-wage dispute.

A management official said a yard police survey soon after the day shift checked in at 7:30 a. m., showed "a full crew at work and nobody at the gates."

Maritime Commission and union representatives, in a joint statement, appealed to the men last night to return to work and, after more than two thirds of the midnight shift were reported at their tasks, predicted in a statement that today "would find the plant approaching normal operations."

"If a normal attendance is indicated on the morning shift Friday," the statement went on, "company officials and union representatives are prepared to proceed to immediate discussions looking toward settlement of all matters involved in application of the War Labor Board directive."

The workers began walking out Monday night—without union approval, leaders said—because they had not received pay boosts authorized by the WLB.

Management and union said that inability to agree on how the workers should be classified—the management wanted four classes, the union two—had delayed putting the new rates into effect.

Daniel Ring, labor chief for the Maritime Commission, and William J. Buckley of Boston, New England A. F. of L. director, appealed by radio last night for an immediate return to work and told the men that by WLB orders no settlement could be attempted until production was resumed.

Republican Mayor Wood Re-elected in Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 4 (AP)—Mayor Walter H. Wood, Republican, was re-elected mayor of Rochester at the annual City election, defeating Thomas H. Burbank, Democrat, 1,549 to 779.

Mayor Wood is a native of East Milton, Mass., publisher of the Rochester, N. H. Observer, and a member of the Rochester School Board.

'Drys' Win Recount In Sanford, Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 4 (AP)—An official recount yesterday gave the "drys" an 11-vote edge over the "wets" in a decision on the liquor referendum question of whether cocktail lounges should be allowed in Sanford.

The original election returns had showed that the "wets" won by 34 votes, 1,878 to 1,844.

Results of the recount showed 2,109 for the "drys" and 2,098 for the "wets," with 51 defective ballots and 382 blanks.

Judge Daniel B. Ruggles

Judge Daniel Blaisdell Ruggles, of Boston, whose funeral is to be conducted at Forsyth Chapel, Forest Hills Cemetery, on Saturday, was a special justice of the Nantucket District Court and a prominent Dartmouth alumnus. During recent years Judge Ruggles frequently sat in Brookline and Greater Boston district courts.

The son of Prof. Edward R. Ruggles, for many years head of the modern languages department at Dartmouth, Judge Ruggles was graduated from Dartmouth in 1890, from Boston University Law School in 1892, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in that year.

He practiced law in Boston, in recent years at 53 State Street. For many years a summer resident of Nantucket, Judge Ruggles was appointed Special Justice of the Nantucket District Court in 1929 by Gov. Frank B. Allen.

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BOSTON

9 Japanese Ships Sunk in Solomons

Continued from Page 1

damaged," the communiqué added. But among the Japanese sunken warships, the Navy listed four destroyers and two other ships which either were cruisers or heavy destroyers.

Thus, the tropical waters around the Solomons now envelop at least 51 enemy vessels as a result of the last battle. Eighty more were in the probably sunk or damaged category.

U. S. Ship Toll 25 Since August

The American shipping toll since the Marine invasion of Guadalcanal in early August is now 25 vessels sunk. Five others were damaged by enemy action up to the engagement on Nov. 30.

In the previous night of Nov. 13-15 in this area, 28 Japanese ships were destroyed and 10 more damaged in an unsuccessful attempt to reinforce Japanese troops on Guadalcanal and recapture the airfield from the Americans.

The story of the second United States naval victory in little more than two weeks was briefly told in the Navy communiqué. The enemy, it said, was "interrupted in his attempt to reinforce and supply his troops on the island and no landing was effected."

The rescued Japanese sailors who managed to get ashore in American custody said they were off the destroyer Takanami, believed to be a 1,500-ton vessel.

Japan, however, was first with the report of a battle. Imperial headquarters at Tokyo radiocast that "a fierce attack" by a Japanese "torpedo attack flotilla" sank an American battleship, a cruiser of the Augusta type and two destroyers.

Japan's loss, according to Tokyo, was merely one destroyer.

Tunisia:

Germans Repulsed At Key Points

American and British troops massed for a new showdown with Axis forces in Tunisia after a 48-hour battle in which they repulsed a series of German attempts to recapture key positions on the approaches to Tunis and Bizerte.

A United Nations' spokesman in North Africa declared that losses in the past two days had been heavy on both sides and that the edge in the impending test of strength "will go to the one who regains his strength more quickly."

The scene of action was the triangle formed by the towns of Tebourba, Djedeida, and Mateur, situated astride the vital railway between Tunis and Bizerte.

Knowing that control of this triangle is the key to the whole situation in Tunisia, the Germans made an all-out attempt to eject the Allies but failed, the spokesman said, although Djedeida—12 miles northwest of Tunis—changed hands several times.

At present, he declared, Allied troops are holding the western part of that town and are in control of both Tebourba and Mateur. Tebourba is about 20 miles west of Tunis and 35 miles south of Bizerte, while Mateur is 12 miles south of Bizerte.

A Rome dispatch claimed that Axis forces had captured an important position in the Battle of Tunisia and seized 756 prisoners, including 300 British parachutists.

An Allied spokesman estimated that the Germans have about 14,000 combat troops in the battle area.

Much Equipment Lost by Germans

An Allied communiqué described the second German counterattack near Tebourba as even heavier than the assault the Nazis launched there the day before and said it was "repulsed with considerable destruction of enemy equipment."

The communiqué told of continuing United Nations air attacks on airdromes at both Tunis and Bizerte, and said that especially heavy damage had been done at the former, with many enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground.

A spokesman of the 12th United States Air Force reported that American airmen alone had shot down five enemy planes in combat Dec. 2 and destroyed three on the ground. Twenty-one more were damaged, he said—six in combat and 15 on the ground.

Considerable Axis aerial activity also was reported over the battle area, with German divebombers making repeated attacks on the Allied positions.

Far to the rear of the main battle area, meanwhile, thousands of United Nations soldiers and Arabs labored to push supplies to the front at top speed.

Observers said the supply depots on the North African coast provided a scene of feverish activity, with convoys of trucks moving out in a steady stream toward the east. Auxiliary depots were established at scores of points along the way, with tires, guns, boots and other equipment stacked in great orderly heaps.

Supply problems were complicated, however, by heavy rains which turned dock areas and roads in some places into veritable seas of mud.

AEF Fought in Africa At Command 'Play Ball'

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Dec. 4

Play ball!

That good old American baseball cry was the signal for the all-out attack on North Africa by United Nations forces in the early morning darkness of Nov. 8, Lieut. John Knight Hanrahan, a survivor of the transport Tasker H. Bliss, sunk off French Morocco, related.

The navigation officer said the "daily work sheet" from the task force commander for Nov. 8, provided:

"The words 'batter up' transmitted on the radio by a subordinate command signifies that the French have taken hostile action.

"The words 'play ball' transmitted by the task force commander signifies that all forces are to take vigorous and offensive action against the enemy."

Mediterranean:

2 Axis Cargo Ships Sunk by Aircraft

United Nations aircraft, continuing their attacks on German supply lines in the Mediterranean, have sunk two more merchant ships, two destroyers and a torpedo boat, in an attack on a southbound convoy off the coast of Tunisia, a British communiqué announced.

The sinkings took place the night of Dec. 2, the announcement said, and coincided with heavy aerial attacks upon Bizerte and Tunis, where hits were scored on fuel storage tanks, docks and workshops.

Allied long-range fighters simultaneously attacked a southbound train near Gabès, Tunisia.

The same night, the communiqué said, heavy and medium Allied bombers winged their way across the Mediterranean to smash at the Axis airfield at Candia, Crete, where they started many fires.

An Allied long-range fighter was reported to have attacked an enemy destroyer Dec. 3 off the North African coast, but the results apparently were uncertain.

Russia:

Germans Employ Ill-Trained Men

The Germans were reported from Moscow rushing ill-trained reserves into action on the Central Front east of Velikie Luki and west of Rzhev in an effort to stop a Russian offensive pushing deep into the Nazi lines.

Front line dispatches said many of the German infantry units being thrown into the fray were hastily formed from the ranks of technicians, engineers or air force ground crews and were led by pupils and teachers from officers' training schools.

The midday communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau said the Germans were launching repeated counterattacks on the Central Front but declared they were all repulsed and that the Russian Army's offensive was continuing.

The same communiqué also spoke of German counterattacks in the Stalingrad area, but here, too, it declared, the invaders were thrown back, with a loss of about 850 men.

Nazis Again Driven From River Height

For the third successive day the Soviet Information Bureau, in its early morning communiqué, announced that Russian troops had driven the Germans from a strategic height on the left bank of the Don River northwest of Stalingrad, where the Russian Army is trying to push southward and encircle the Nazi forces besieging the city.

The position, strongly fortified, was over-run in fierce hand-to-hand fighting in which the Germans lost 300 men, 10 blockhouses, and five guns, the Russians said.

Southwest of Stalingrad, where the Russian Army is reaching out another encircling claw, Russian troops were said to have slain 1,200 Germans and destroyed 28 blockhouses, 13 tanks and 90 trucks in continuing offensive operations.

Inside Stalingrad itself, the bulletin said, Soviet troops dislodged the Germans from a number of buildings in the northern factory area.

The Russian air force, meanwhile, was reported to have destroyed 50 German planes in the Stalingrad sector—including 40 big transports used for ferrying reinforcements to the front. Only on Nov. 29 the Russians reported the destruction of 46 such transports.

New Guinea:

Allies Tighten Noose on Enemy

At the cost of only light casualties, United Nations troops in the Gona area of New Guinea tightened the noose around enemy forces trapped in that coastal stronghold and at near-by Buna. Enemy losses were put at 450.

A communiqué acknowledged that the Japanese were resisting stubbornly but said they were being subjected to a merciless battering by planes and artillery designed to soften their defenses.

Allied airmen also ranged across the sea northwest of Australia to strike a heavy blow at the Japanese base at Koepang, Dutch Timor, where they destroyed or damaged 21 Japanese planes, the bulletin said.

In the action at Gona two Japanese machine-gun posts were reported captured in the United Nations advance. In addition to the 450 Japanese reported slain, an Allied patrol was said to have inflicted approximately 20 casualties on the enemy in a skirmish.

At Buna the Allies reported a slight advance by their ground troops and indicated their fliers were taking a mounting roll of the enemy.

So low did the United Nations airmen sweep in their attacks that the Japanese were reported firing at them with trench mortars — without results, however.

Wounded:

General MacNider Injured Slightly

The United States War Department announced that Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider, former Assistant Secretary of War and former Minister to Canada, was wounded slightly in action in the Southwest Pacific Nov. 23. General MacNider is a past National Commander of the American Legion.

Indian Ocean:

Submarines Sink 3 Allied Vessels

Dispatches from Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, said today Axis submarines had sunk three United Nations vessels in the Indian Ocean this week, including the 10,799-ton British liner Llandaff Castle.

The Llandaff Castle was reported to have been bearing 1,000 South African troops toward Durban on leave.

The 6,796-ton British liner Nova Scotia, riven by two torpedoes from a German submarine, was reported to have gone to the bottom off the Mozambique coast, leaving many persons, including 700 Italian war prisoners being transferred to Durban concentration camps, struggling in the shark-churned waters.

A Portuguese warship saved 193 persons, including a number of the prisoners, the dispatches said.

The dispatches said 22 survivors were landed at Zavala Dec. 3 from the 4,153-ton Greek steamer Cleanthis, which was sunk by a Japanese submarine 193 miles north of Lourenço Marques.

Thirty-four crew members were saved, but 13 of them were reported to have been wounded by machine-gun fire.

Ivory Coast:

Allied Entrance Doubted in London

The Rome Radio broadcast an unconfirmed report that British and American troops had crossed the frontier of the Ivory Coast, French colony in West Africa, but observers here regarded such a move as unlikely.

One usually reliable source said: "The Ivory Coast is really Allied territory and there is no reason to occupy it. There is no Axis territory near from which an attack could be expected, or on which the Allies might want to make an attack from the Ivory Coast."

War Is No Respecter of Generals

Wide World

Leaders of Italian Forces Interned

Allied successes in the Western Desert in North Africa have caused heavy reverses to the hopes of Mussolini to restore the glory of the Italian Empire. Among the thousands of men and officers taken by forces of the United Nations are (left to right) these three military chiefs: General Massina, Commander of the Trento Division; Major General Brunetti, and Brigadier General Bignani, second in command of the Trento Division.

Senate in Sharp Rift Over Grant to Panama

Continued from Page 1

legislative enactment instead of the two-thirds senatorial treaty ratification will be bitterly assailed by the isolationists.

The position they are taking is on grounds of both constitutional principle and shrewd parliamentary strategy.

It is evident that the isolationists are not hitting in the dark. They know exactly the target they are aiming at and that target is the prospect that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull will seek congressional approval of American postwar economic collaboration by submitting to both Houses specific legislation to carry out the objectives of the far-reaching lend-lease agreements which are being negotiated.

This means that one vital phase of American international cooperation could be brought about by the majority sanction of Senate and House.

Senator Taft and Senator Vandenberg and Senator Nye and Senator Johnson and others want to make sure in advance and as soon as possible that nothing like that is going to happen.

Therefore, they were to be found yesterday seeking to block the Panamanian bill because it appeared to offer a precedent for the majority-rule procedure.

Provisions of Measure

The bill, as it is now written, would turn over to the republic the water and sewer systems installed in Panama City and Colon, convey to the Panamanian Government commercial and residential building lots valued at $11,500,000 in those cities, cancel a $2,700,000 construction debt on the Rio Hato highway leading to vital air bases, and maintain that road. In return, the Panamian Government is providing numerous important defense areas throughout the republic, on many of which our armed forces completed installations months ago.

An agreement of this kind opponents argued constituted a treaty, and in legislative form requiring only a majority vote of both Houses of Congress, was an attempt to "run the Government by executive agreement" without due congressional approval.

There is no question but that the opponents of the Panamanian bill are aiming directly at the postwar lend-lease agreements by making sure, if possible, that any important part of American postwar collaboration can be frustrated by one third of the members of one House of Congress.

Series of Agreements

The President has made no secret of the fact that he had this prospect in view. He has not made a great point about it because it is premature, but in his June 11, 1942, quarterly lend-lease report to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt said quite definitely:

"Co-operative action among the United Nations is contemplated to fulfill this program of economic progress. It is hoped that plans will soon develop for a series of agreements (these agreements are already well advanced) and recommendations for legislation, in the field of commercial policy, of money and finances, international investment and reconstruction."

In this same report the President emphasized that the lend-lease program, once a primary means of prosecuting the war, has become a major means of preparing for the peace.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, assured the Senate there would be no question but that the ultimate treaty of peace would be submitted for ratification in the usual form.

Apparently the Administration makes a distinction between political commitments and economic means of building a better postwar world. It would be its intention to embrace political commitments in the form of a treaty and economic arrangements in the form of legislation.

But those who have been on the isolationist side in the past don't want to have any part of this.

Senator Taft agreed that Executive agreements are not, in the main, binding until they are implemented by Congress, but he felt that they represented a trend toward Executive usurpation in the field of foreign affairs. He put his view this way:

"I shall vote against the pending measure without attempting to pass on the merits or wisdom of the proposal, because it seems to me that it should be embodied in a treaty, and I believe that the Senate should insist that matters which should properly be in treaties be handled by treaties.

Warning on Power

"I am very much concerned about the extension of the theory that anything which can be done by treaty can be done by agreement. It seems to me that when we extend that power we abandon the power of Congress in all respects over the making of the foreign policies of the country, and possibly over such things as the making of tariff policies which virtually affect our own domestic economy.

"Obviously, if we are asked to do something by Executive agreement, instead of by treaty, it is necessary to obtain in the Senate only a majority vote instead of a two-thirds vote. The founding fathers felt that the matter of assuming obligations or making promises to do something in the future for foreign nations was of sufficient importance to require that the proposal have the support of two-thirds of the Senators elected to the Senate.

"The so-called Atlantic Charter, of course, was never submitted to the Senate for ratification. It is perhaps properly an Executive agreement. It is a joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. It was made between two men, and yet by the President, as President of the United States.

"If the Atlantic Charter means what it says apparently, and what I presume foreign nations interpret it to mean, it commits the United States to give every other nation access to our trade and to our raw materials, not only to our raw materials but apparently to our domestic trade. That would mean an abandonment of the entire tariff policy so long established in this country.

"It may be noted that the clause promises an endeavor by the United States rather than by the President himself, and gives the impression to the world that the United States is assuming the obligation.

"Since the President did not submit it to Congress, however, it is clearly not a treaty, and I believe it can do no more than express the policy of the President and his Adminstration. It is unfortunate, however, to give foreign peoples, who do not understand our system, the impression that we have entered into some kind of a binding obligation."

Re-emergence of Isolation?

All in all it seems apparent that the isolationist line is again coming out into the open and, as illustrated by Senator Nye's knife-edged speech before the English-Speaking Union in Washington, the theory that isolationism was sunk at Pearl Harbor, as some of the isolationists have said, appears exaggerated.

Expressing his own hopes, obviously, the North Dakota Republican declared that "there isn't a ghost of a chance of a military-political alliance" after the war between Great Britain and the United States.

"It might be necessary," he explained sarcasticaly, "to keep the American Army functioning and ready to hold down the Chinese and others, who don't like and won't drink milk, while Henry Wallace pours milk down their throats.

"But the fact remains that that is not the privilege we are really fighting for today."

"Even while we are short of enough to provide for our own American needs, some of us go daydreaming, planning and talking about wanting to get a quart of milk every day into every stomach on the face of the globe," Senator Nye asserted.

Spain Is Holding Key Political Spot of Moment

Continued from Page 1

We have reason to suspect that Hitler is beginning to think seriously of a peace offensive while his armies are still more or less intact. A truce would of course be just "money in the bank" for him.

Thus if Hitler decides to try for either a peace or even a truce he would find an ally in the Vatican arguing for the same thing in the corridors of General Franco's palace in Madrid. And who knows whether such voices talking the same theme might not be able to persuade General Franco to use the power in his hand while he has it.

Perhaps General Franco is now firmly opposed to any such partnership with Hitler. Yet the fact remains that General Franco has a vested interest in avoiding a complete defeat of Nazi Germany. If peace could be achieved by a "deal" with, for example, the German army, then the Franco regime would have an excellent chance of maintaining itself in Spain. But if the war is pressed through until the German army is smashed and the Nazi regime obliterated and the slate really cleaned for a new start in Europe, Franco's chances of surviving in the general sweep of the old order would be small indeed.

For something has happened in Europe so gradually that it has scarcely been noticed. We were in the habit for so long of thinking of the Nazi and Fascist movements as something new that our thinking about them is still affected by their own definition of themselves as representing "the new order." Actually they have ceased to be new. They are the established political vested systems. And they are all interested in each other's survival just as the monarchies of 18th Century Europe were interested in helping each other counter the force of the French Revolution. The fall of the King in France was a threat to every other throne in Europe.

So today the fall of Naziism in Germany would undermine the Fascist-dictator regimes in every other country regardless of what side they might have joined during the final stages of the war. General Franco might conceivably survive, as the English and Austrian thrones survived the waves of French Revolutionary influence. But again he might not survive. His only sure way to survive is have Naziism, or at least military authoritarianism, survive in Germany which is the symbol of the system.

Thus General Franco has a personal reason for desiring to see some solution of the war short of a complete defeat of Nazi Germany.

All of this may not add up. But some people are very much concerned lest it may. Therefore they are watching the progress of our troops into Tunisia with bated breath and will not feel really comfortable until the road is open before them to Cairo and General Franco no longer enjoys any unusual potential power.

U-Boat Towed Victims' Raft

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—How likeboats carrying the male survivors of a torpedoed British ship were towed by a German submarine while women and children from the doomed vessel were fed and kept warm overnight inside the U-boat, is related by rescued British sailors.

The seamen, who arrived here after being rescued from a French detention camp in Casablanca by American forces invading North Africa, said yesterday in an interview arranged by the British Information Service that the incident occurred in September, 1,000 miles off the coast of Africa.

Their ship was homeward bound when two torpedoes sank it, they said, and two days later a German submarine surfaced near their cluster of life boats.

"The German officer took the women and children from the boats," one related. "They stayed aboard the submarine all night and next day were put back on the boats again. They said that the Germans fed them, treated them courteously and promised to send a message for assistance 'in due time.'"

A French ship rescued them and took them to Dakar. The men were interned in a camp outside Casablanca and the women and children lodged in hotels, the sailors said.

On Nov. 8, the first Sunday of the African invasion, they heard distant gunfire. The next day, they said, they saw planes with American markers overhead.

Two days after bombardment began, an American officer drove up to the camp and told them they would be evacuated. They arrived at an East Coast port on an American transport Dec. 2.

Chief Says Hoarded Gas Voids Fire Protection

LUBBOCK, Texas, Dec. 4 (AP)—Fire Chief W. E. Twitty warned today he would "let property burn to the ground" rather than risk firemen where "we have reason to beleive hoarded gasoline is hidden."

"We'll fight gasoline when we know where it is, but we won't fight a fire when we have reason to believe the personnel has to stand on hidden gasoline bombs, planted by a bunch of gasoline bootleggers, hoarders violating one of the Government's most stringent wartime measures.

"We won't risk lives to protect the unpatriotic who risk others' just so they can chisel a few miles of joy-riding."

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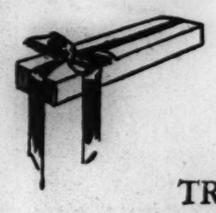
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Canada Takes Direct Action To Cut Prices

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 4—Putting into operation the principle that the best form of defense is attack, the Dominion Government proposes by direct action to reduce the cost of living in Canada.

It will lower the price paid by the consumer for coffee by 4 cents a pound, tea by 10 cents a pound, milk by 2 cents a quart and oranges to about the levels of September and October, 1941.

In a broadcast announcing the Government's proposal J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, said that producers and dealers would not suffer in any way as the cost of the reductions would be borne by the Dominion Treasury through reduction of duties and taxes and by "outright subsidy."

The cost to the Treasury, which Mr. Ilsley said could not be viewed lightly, might reach $40,000,000 a year.

Donald Gordon, head of the Price Control Administration, recently said that heavy pressure on price ceilings made him look to the future "with considerable alarm." The fight he stated was not over.

"Rigorous Control" Needed

Now has come a "decisive attack" on increases in living costs. It is described by the Finance Minister as "a most solemn reaffirmation of the policy of rigorous control which the prime minister announced on Oct. 18, 1941." There is quite evidently no intention of relaxing the fight against the forces of inflation. It is rather to be intensified, and Mr. Ilsley and Mr. Gordon are a team that pull well in harness together toward a set goal.

The experience of control in the past year "has been a hard but encouraging experience," said Mr. Ilsley. The cost of living official index showed an increase in 13 months ending Nov. 1, 1942, of only 2.7 per cent, while the increase in the comparable period of the last war was 20 per cent

The price and wage ceiling policy in Canada had a good record which has been supported at home and admired abroad, Mr. Ilsley said. He referred, however, to the increases that had taken place in imported foods because of enhanced foreign prices, shipping and other costs.

Living Bonuses Paid

Some domestic prices had also risen in periods when "effective means of control were being sought." Substantial cost of living bonuses had been paid

The Government, he said, had decided that it was inadvisable for the future to rely solely on wage and salary bonuses to offset increases in cost of living which did not protect the entire population. It raised costs to industry and in consequence returns to the Treasury declined.

It had been decided, he stated, to make a frontal attack on prices. The Government was convinced that the plan was "the less costly and more equitable method of meeting the problem within the spirit of the Government's declared policy."

Stiffer Rationing

OTTAWA, Dec. 4 (*AP*)—Extension rather than relaxation of strict rationing controls, especially in respect to imported necessities, remains the wartime prospect for Canadians Government officials said yesterday

Canadian consumers now have ration coupons for gasoline sugar, tea, and coffee In the food ration books are extra coupon which may be used for rationing of other commodities if this becomes necessary, and Prices Board officials—without specifying any particular article—said the changing war picture might require use of these extra coupons at any time

The ordinary Canadian motorist who uses his car for pleasure or nonessential purposes has been warned that when his tires are worn out he will get no more. Gasoline rationing allows him a maximum of 64 gallons from Oct. 1 to April 1.

The Dominion is spinning out the supplies of raw rubber it had on hand when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor last year, buttressing these stocks with rubber salvage drives and hastening the construction of a synthetic rubber plant.

United Nations 'Big Guns' Meet

Associated Press

MacArthur Is Greeted in New Guinea

In the background is the plane from which Gen. Douglas MacArthur has just alighted from Australia at a base in New Guinea. There's no mistaking the General. As usual he is in the center of the picture. At his right in the picture is his Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland. At the left, in shorts, is Gen. Sir Thomas A. Blamey, Chief of Ground Forces in the Southwest Pacific, and between him and General MacArthur is Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

China's Kuomintang Indorses Executive for United Nations

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 4—A plea for immediate establishment of a "United Nations Executive Committee" is contained in the long-awaited manifesto just issued at the conclusion of the crucially timed tenth plenary session of the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee, which is China's highest executive body.

The manifesto reiterates a proposal repeatedly made by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong.

"Whether righteousness and peace shall reign in the world after the war and whether the Three People's Principles are realizable in China depends on the extent of the endeavors of all the United Nations," the manifestor declares.

[The Three People's Principles, enunciated by Sun Yat-sen, "father" of the Chinese revolution, are a statement of popular rights and nationhood, and the right to a livelihood.]

The manifesto calls the Anglo-American abolition of extraterritoriality which attributes a new concepton to China born of her successful five-year resistance "the first step to the abolition of unequal treaties."

This indicates that China intends to press the liquidation of all vestiges of its previous juridical status as a second-rate nation.

The demand takes the familiar form of protest against extraterritoriality, bu it is presented in an international atmosphere far different from that existing in the past. For last October, both Britain and the United States gave formal notice of their intention to do away with their special courts, and other "extrality" rights. Draft treaties, preparing the way for making this new move effective, have already been presented to the Chinese by the American and British governments.

In regards to internal policy the manifesto urges that consideration of the post war world should not allow any diversion from the urgent wartime tasks concerned with the mobilization of economic resources and manpower.

This later point deals with interparty relations. Starting with the statement of Sun Yat-sen's principles not for the ruling Kuomintang Party alone, but for the whole nation, it declares: "China is ready to forget the past record in thought and deed." All individuals and political groups which "obey laws and orders will not hinder the prosecution of the war and not attempt to upset the social order and not occupy places in defiance of Government orders."

In light of previous charges and pronouncements this constitutes a condemnation of Chinese Communists, especially all critics of the Kuomintang's wartime policy generally.

The manifesto's plea says: "The people must no longer suspect one another, discriminate against one another, checkmate or obstruct one another," and forgive past differences.

This applies only to groups who have unconditionally renounced opposition.

The manifesto concludes by calling on the Chinese people "to revive old virtues and acquire the scientific skill required for the industrialization of the country."

Stemming Tide of Inflation Is Put Up to People in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The dams holding back inflation in Canada have withstood the heavy, relentless pressure of the forces beating against them for the past year, but it will be only if the Canadian people exercise unrelaxing, tireless vigilance that they will continue to stand.

This is the message and warning issued by Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Prices Board at the close of the first year of price control. To think that the job is over and done with is a "dangerous delusion."

"The pressures that are developing on every side are tremendous," Mr. Gordon told Canadians in a broadcast. Speaking personally he added, he looked on the future with "considerable alarm." The Board had met and dealt with the questions of seasonal price changes during the year. There might be some anxieties about the future, but quite clearly there was no sign of wavering in the attitude to the board.

Mr. Gordon voiced the determination of himself and his colleagues to resist "any and all price increases that tend to raise the general cost of living."

One of the features of the broadcast in which Mr. Gordon took part, was a description by a former resident of Vienna of conditions existing in Austria when inflation was rampant after the last war, when a loaf of bread cost $500,000 "one half the amount raised in the last Dominion Victory loan."

Mr. Gordon said this was a timely warning of the disaster of inflation which was one of the principal causes of the growth of the Nazi mentality in Germany.

One of the difficulties which the Prices Board is called to meet is the challenge to the validity of the powerr it has been exercising which has been offered by local courts. The challenge does not apply to the Prices Board alone but to the whole administration of economic control. In three cases adverse decisions have been given by magistrates in trials that have been heard in Toronto and Kingston. The trials related to rubber and rentals control. The speediest and most effective way of clearing up the situation has been to refer a test case to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, has asked Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff and his bench to decide whether the appointment of a chemicals controller by order-in-council was outside the jurisdiction of the Dominion government under the War Measures Act and other war statutes of Parliament.

If the court should decide that these powers were not sufficient to create any branch of the machinery of control and invest it with the powers it has exercised, it is certain that Parliament will immediately be asked to remedy the discrepancy in the statutes. In the meantime control will continue to operate under full sail. It will not be diverted by any failure to dot an I or cross a T.

10 Men Saved From Sea By U.S. Warplane

After the Japanese air and naval defeat in the Solomons from Nov. 12-15, during which 28 of their ships were sunk and four transports beached, came the task of collecting men from those vessels lost by the American squadron. How 10 of these men, immersed for 10 to15 hours, were pulled up onto the floats of a seaplane and rescued is told by William Hipple, Associated Press correspondent, who was aboard the seaplane.

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, Nov. 15. Delayed. (*AP*)—Today I hopped into the second seat of a seaplane piloted by Lieut. Hubert Perry. We had orders to pick up survivors. Over the battle area, the water was a mass of oil littered with boxes, cans, shell cases, life rafts, life jackets, pieces of lumber and other debris.

We covered the outer area between the northwest tip of Guadalcanal and Savo Island. Many landing boats and whale boats picked up survivors, while they were thicker to the east.

The first live man we saw was a Japanese clinging to a raft. We went low and waved we would pick him up. The Japanese sailor hid behind the raft, probably thinking we were going to shoot him. We circled again and once more he hid.

Pilot Perry then gave up trying to save the Japanese and continued looking for our own men. An unwilling Japanese is dangerous in a situation like that. On another trip Lieutenant Perry had stopped to pick up a Japanese. The Japanese tried unsuccessfully to smash a wing with a club. So now the lieutenant is wary.

First Americans Sighted

We soon saw our first American sailor in the water. He was waving weakly. We waved back, then circled, landed and taxied to him I crawled from the rear seat, got on the pontoon under the fuselage, and held my leg out as far as possible. He caught hold and swung onto the pontoon. He was covered with oil. He managed to crawl onto the wing.

Lieutenant Perry taxied the plane forward and spotted another man. We repeated the procedure. He, too, grabbed my leg and managed to crawl onto the pontoon.

He was in bad shape from exposure and consumption of too much oil and salt water, but he managed to raise an oil-covered arm to point to the right. I climbed on the wing and shouted to Lieutenant Perry but this sharp-eyed pilot already had seen the other being pointed to. We taxied to the spot and took him aboard.

Next, Lieutenant Perry taxied several hundred yards to four men in the water. Luckily they were spread out and we managed to get them onto the pontoon one by one. We now had seven men aboard. We managed to get two of the stronger men onto the wings where they spread out on both sides to distribute the weight.

Total of 10 Rescued

We took aboard three more in the next hour—making a total of 10. Lieutenant Perry kept taxiing the plane toward a destroyer in the distance.

Five of the rescued men were too weak to get onto the wing and remained on the pontoon, holding onto the wires. One man at the stern of the pontoon rolled off several times although he retained his hand grip. We rolled him back on the pontoon each time.

All these men had been in the water from 10 to 15 hours and were off two sunken destroyers. All were wearing lifejackets.

The only parts of the body not oil covered were the hands and bare feet. Most of them had on the full suits of sailors or wore dungarees.

We finally neared the destroyer with all 10 survivors still on the plane and alive. None seemed seriously injured except for some burns. The destroyer's whaleboat came near the plane. One by one the survivors pushed off into the water. They drifted a short distance and were picked up. All that could talk thanked us "for the lift."

Further Search Futile

Lieutenant Perry and I then took off again. We scouted again to the west but did not see any Lieutenant Perry that we head more survivors.

I suggested over the phone to over to Guadalcanal beach to take a close look at the four burning Japanese transports beached there.

We had a good view throughout our patrol of the burning ships. One was near the northwest tip of Guadalcanal, the second several miles to the east along the coast, and the other two close together still further east. Three were burning from stem to stern and one was blazing aft. Large columns of smoke were coming from below their decks.

I saw a few of the personnel scurrying on the deck of one of them but the others appeared to be abandoned. Loss of life on the tightly-packed transports must have been terrific. A few surviving troops may have got ashore but I am positive no equipment or supplies were landed.

English Women's Wages Increased

LONDON, Dec. 4 (*AP*)—The minimum wage for half a million women munition workers was increased yesterday to $10 a week by an agreement between an employers' federation and the unions concerned.

The new rate means a boost of $1.40 for those on the minimum scale working the normal 47-hour week.

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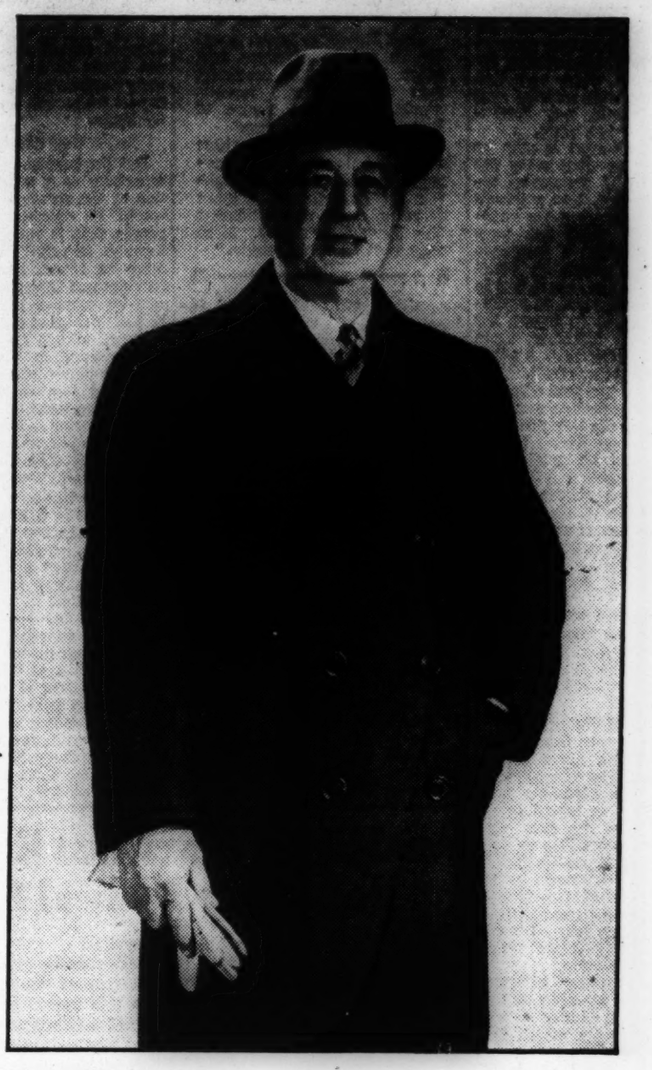

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Most Britons Approve Beveridge Plan

By Robert Powell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 4—The general reception given the Beveridge report on social insurance indicates that five out of six Britishers are ready to approve this new conception of communal responsibility for the abolition of want and that quite a number were relieved that the scheme would not involve greater costs for the State.

Actually, the report is seen as only a further advance along the line British social legislation already has followed. The market's reactions, with the exception of insurance shares, were not very marked. Industrial - insurance shares also fell within 24 hours of publication of the report, but in general it was welcomed as a comprehensive attempt to assure for this nation that "freedom from want" mentioned earlier as a peace aim by President Roosevelt.

In view of the fact that adoption of these recommendations would be a serious blow to the isurance companies, it is not surprising to find that they should be opposed to many of its proposals and that one authority in that sphere should have attacked Sir William Beveridge with such words as "The author of this report is an economist turned spendthrift . . . he has exchanged frugality for thriftlessness."

Others there are who also are concerned lest the finance burden of the community will be too great or that such a scheme will destroy the incentive to work in the ordinary worker.

Method of Finance

The answer to such fears cannot be given outright, since nobody can determine at the moment what will be Britain's economic position in the postwar world or the moral reaction of the new offer. But it is at least possible to show how Sir William hopes his scheme may be financed—namely, by the tripartite system of contribution which has been in operation since 1911, one quarter from the employee and three quarters from the employer and the state.

The alternative method of financing entirely from taxation was rejected as being out of keeping with the British character, which prefers benefits in return for contributions made rather than free allowances from the state.

The proposed rates of benefits are provisional and may vary according to the postwar value of money. These rates are calculated on the 1938 cost of living plus 25 per cent to allow for later price increases.

The total security budget, including children's allowances, marriage grants, and free health services, is estimated at £697,000,000 in 1945, the year in which it is proposed the scheme shall start, rising to £858,000,000 20 years later. The existing national-insurance scheme cost the nation £342,000,000 in 1938 to 1939 and by 1945 would cost, £432,000,000. Increase in the Beveridge scheme as against present arrangements is thus £265,000,000 of which £86,000,000 will have to be found by the Treasury—the equivalent of about one week's expenditure on the war—£125,000,000 by insured persons, and £54,000,000 by employers.

In the following 20 years the amount to be furnished by the Treasury will rise to £161,000,000, mainly because of the rise in retirement pensions during this period and the general rise in age level of the population.

The Beveridge interdepartmental committee, after 18 months' investigation of existing British social services, now proposes their unification in one comprehensive scheme which will cover the basic needs of the population and offers a flat rate of benefit in return for a flat rate of contribution irrespective of income or wage of insured person.

It is interesting that though the number of services is extended, only two are quite new—family allowances and provisions for housewives, the latter implying a definite move toward economic equality for women. Sir William produces a unified system which will mean important economy in administration, since it will require but one insurance stamp. All benefits and all contributions are to be paid into a single social insurance fund administered by the Ministry of Social Security.

The burden of extra cost for the state, beginning at £86,000,000 and rising to £254,000,000, means in 1945 the equivalent of a shilling income tax. This means, in view of the cost of the fighting services, that the standard rate of income will probably continue quite high for many years after the war. Employers will also have to find £54,000,000 a year for additional contribution, and this is not likely to be popular in the early postwar years, when Britain's export trade will have to be built up again.

Cost of Living

But the money cost can be met, especially as it represents a fraction of the national income which would be durable. What certain people fear is that this "strength through security" may not bring more in return in industry and services and that the consequences will be reduced purchasing power and increased cost of living.

Thus, taking statistics already put forward in the case of the married agricultural worker with wife and two children, the differences between his weekly wages when working — £3 3s. 9d. — and when unemployed — £2 16s. is only 7s. 6d. difference, hardly a high marginal incentive to work.

The inevitable result, it is believed, will be that wage rates will be driven higher in order to increase this incentive. This will be quite in order provided there is a corresponding increase in production — that is, in real income.

Much of the success of such a scheme, if adopted, will therefore depend upon the response in production of real income by the general masses of the population. Sir William says this, and he declared, "freedom from want cannot be given to democracy, it must be won by them. Winning it needs courage and faith and a sense of national unity."

Beveridge Plan Called Hope of Future Britain

By Overseas News Agency

London, Dec. 4

Prof. Harold J. Laski, noted British author, educator, and labor spokesman, predicted that the next two months would "settle the future of Britain after the victory."

"The fate of the Beveridge report," he said, "will determine what kind of social system Britain will have. If there is no advance approximating the Beveridge report, there may well be retrogression."

Analysis of Beveridge Report Regarding Medical Clauses

By J. S. Braithwaite
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 4—In reviewing the part in the Beveridge report which relates to "Comprehensive Health and Rehabilitation Services" one has to proceed cautiously lest one should be treating an opinion—which Sir William Beveridge has frankly stated his report to be—as an impending regulation.

Actually many months of study and debate must elapse before it can become a part of the law of the land, if it ever does.

Even more than that will have to happen before it can reach the point indicated by Emerson in his Essay on History. "Every reform was once a private opinion," he writes, "and when it shall be a private opinion again it will solve the problem of the age."

The medical clauses of the scheme may, after all, prove to be the most highly debatable of them all, so much so that their emergence as "private opinion" may be long delayed. However it is at least possible to see what they are.

Five Giants on Road

Sir William visualises five "giants" to be conquered on the road of reconstruction which are, he says, "in some ways the easiest to attack." They are want, disease, ignorance, squalor, and idleness.

In dealing with the second of these "giants" he proposes medical treatment covering all requirements to be provided for all citizens by a national health service. The way in which this is to be done is set forth in Part Six of the report under the heading "Comprehensive Health and Rehabilitation Service."

It is here stated that every individual should recognize "the duty to be well and to co-operate in all steps which may lead to a diagnosis of disease in early stages when it can be prevented."

From this a question arises of whether such a provision might not suggest a kind of medical Gestapo engaged in spying out and bringing to book anyone on whom suspicious symptoms may have been detected?

"National Health Service"

It is also provided that there is to be a "Comprehensive National Health Service," which will insure for every citizen "whatever medical treatment he requires in whatever form he requires it."

The second question is: Will some provision be made by which those who are opposed to orthodox medical treatment can choose an unorthodox form of treatment, or is the British Medical Association to be the deciding body on all such questions?

The report says that restoration of a sick person to health is the duty of the State prior to any other consideration, but, in fact, most of the problems of the organization of such service fall outside the scope of the report itself.

It thereby evades the question of choice of doctor, etc., and in effect appears to align itself with the British Medical Association's definition of its mission "to provide medical service directed toward the achievement of positive health, of prevention of disease, and relief of sickness."

State-Protected Basis

The third question is: Will the public practice of medicine on a wholesale State-protected basis leave any scope at all for the private practitioner, and, if not, what will become of independent individual research both within and without the boundaries of the British Medical Association?

The report, however, concerns itself chiefly with the financial aspect of the question which is complicated by existing contributions paid by persons already subject to health insurance.

These contributions may perhaps be carried into the new scheme, and it is important to note that any contribution for medical treatment must apply to all classes, rich and poor alike.

The fourth question is: Will not this automatically bring to an end the voluntary system of maintaining hospitals, and, if so, will not the community be poorer to the extent that it is deprived of so much of its normal voluntary philanthropic impulse? And what about private nursing homes?

For Every Citizen

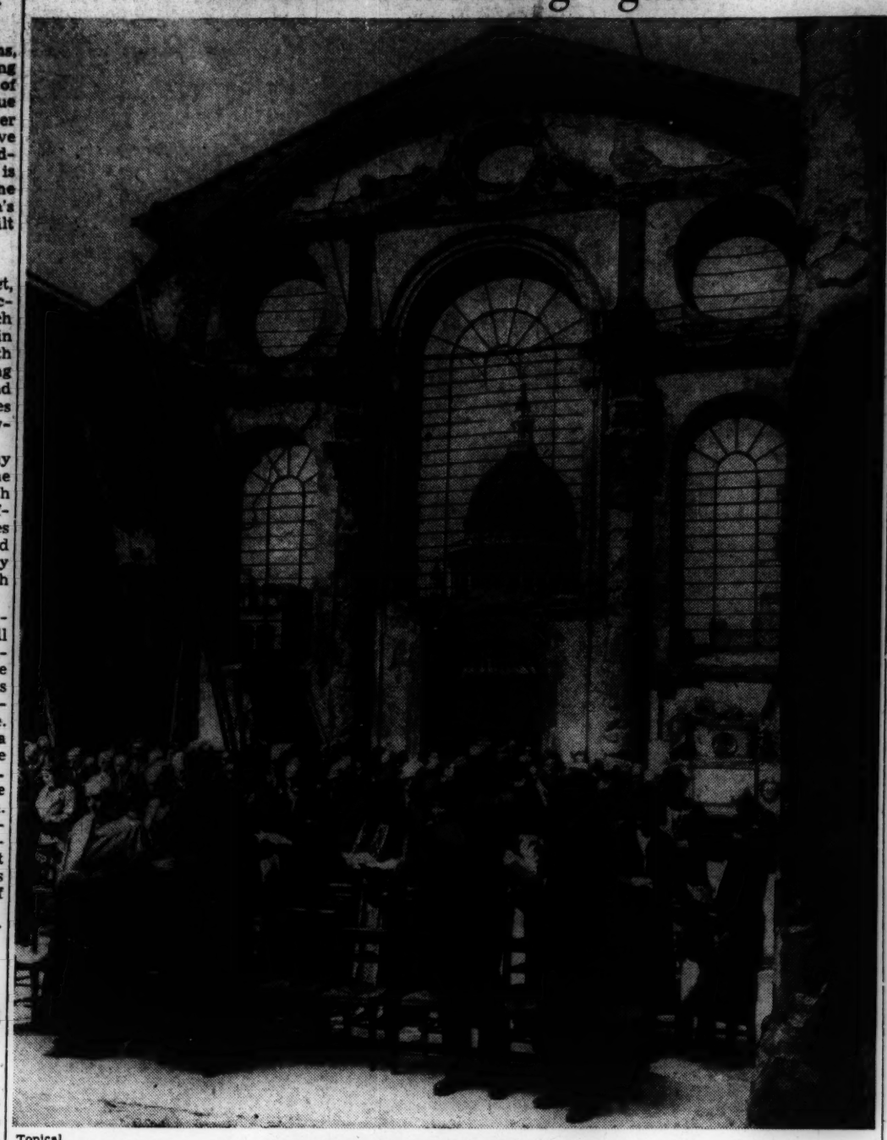
The report points out that dental and ophthalmic treatment and appliances are now overwhelmingly the most popular of additional treatment benefits under the national health insurance, and that there is a general demand that these services become statutory benefits available to all under health insurance, which may well be the case. It further adds that no final detailed proposals in regard to the establishment of comprehensive medical service can be submitted now.

What the report aims at, it says, is what it regards as an ideal plan, namely, "a health service providing full preventive and curative treatment of every kind to every citizen without exception, without remuneration limit, and without an economic barrier at any point to delay recourse to it."

The fifth question is whether there may be a danger that such an exalted ideal is presupposing to some extent an omniscient and perfect system of medicine already functioning on this planet, and isn't such assumption the very first symptom of totalitarianism?

These are some of the points Parliament, on whom rests the responsibility of ensuring and maintaining for the individual citizen a full enjoyment of the four freedoms, will now have to consider and in due course debate and then legislate upon.

Blitzed Walls Ring Again



Topical

Open-Air Service in British Church

The Ward of Cordwainer Club holds an open-air service in the ruins of Bow Church, Cheapside, London. This is the first service in the church since it was damaged in the blitz in 1940. Photo shows a view inside the church of Bow Bells during the service.

Text of Order In Liquidation Of WPA Relief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The text of President Roosvelt's letter in which he directed Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming to proceed with prompt Liquidation of the Works Project Administration:

In my annual message to the Congress seven year sago I outlined the principles of a Federal work relief program. The Work Projects Administration was etsablished in May, 1935, and it has followed these basic principles through the years. This Government accepted the responsibility of providing useful employment for those who were able and willing to work but who could find no opportunities in private industry.

Seven years ago I was convinced that providing useful work is superior to any and every kind of dole. Experience has amply justified this policy.

By building airports, schools, highways and parks; by making huge quantities of clothing for the unfortunate; by serving millions of lunches to school children; by almost immeasurable kinds and quantities of service the Work Projects Administration has reached a creative hand into every county in this nation. It has added to the national wealth, has repaired the wastage of depression and has strengthened the country to bear the burden of war. By employing eight millions of Americans, with thirty millions of dependents, it has brought to these people renewed hope and courage. It has maintained and increased their working skills; and it has enabled them once more to take their rightful places in public or in private employment.

Every employable American should be employed at prevailing wages in war industries, on farms, or in other private or public employment. The Work Projects Administration rolls have greatly decreased, through the tremendous increase in private employment, assisted by the training and re-employment efforts of its own organization, to a point where a national work relief program is no longer necessary. Certain groups of workers still remain on the rolls who may have to be given assistance by the States and localities; others will be able to find work on farms or in industry at prevailing rates of pay as private employment continues to increase. Some of the present certified war projects may have to be taken over by other units of the Federal Works Agency or by other Departments of the Federal Government. State or local projects should be closed out by completing useful units of such projects or by arranging for the sponsors to carry on the work.

With these considerations in mind, I agree that you should direct the prompt liquidation of the affairs of the Work Projects Administration, thereby conserving a large amount of the funds appropriated to this organization. This will necessitate closing out all project operations in many States by Feb. 1, 1943, and in other States as soon thereafter as feasible. By taking this action these will be no need to pro[illegible] the Work Projects Administration in the budget for the next fiscal year.

I am proud of the Work Projects Administration organization. It has displayed courage and determination in the face of uninformed criticism. The knowledge and experience of this organization will be of great assistance in the consideration of a well-rounded public works program for the postwar period.

With the satisfaction of a good job well done and with a high sense of integrity, the Work Projects Administration has asked for and earned an honorable discharge.

Silence of Japan on Prisoners Hits Aid to U. S. Dependents

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Failure of the Japanese to comply with the Geneva Convention in reporting men held as war prisoners prompted the Senate Naval Affairs Committee yesterday to approve a bill extending the period under which dependents of men missing in action are entitled to various benefits.

Under present law, the Secretary of the Navy or of War is required to declare a missing man legally dead after a 12 months period has elapsed.

Early enactment of the legislation was urged by both the Army and Navy in view of the fact that nearly 12 months have elapsed since the opening of hostilities with Japan.

Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, said it would be "an injustice to dependents" of those men who might be held prisoners if they were deprived of any pay allotments or other benefits should the present legal requirement of declaring a man dead after 12 months be continued.

The bill would provide for continuing the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including the retired and reserve components, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service and civilian employees of the executive departments, independent establishments and agencies, who are missing.

The committee was told that the Germans and the Italians had been prompt in furnishing reports on men they had taken prisoner but that the Japanese had reported on only 10 persons, who were listed as severely wounded in Java.

Despite the Japanese failure to comply with the Geneva Convention rules of warfare in this respect, Maj. Gen. J. A. Benedict said the United States Government was furnishing the Japanese with prompt reports of Japanese prisoners this country holds.

Missionaries Held

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 4 (AP)—Two American Methodist missionaries, Prof. D. L. Sheretz of Soochow University, and Rev. William B. Burke, who has been in China for 50 years, have been arrested by Japanese authorities in Shanghai while awaiting repatriation, reliable information reaching here today said.

The reason for their detention is not known.

The Japanese were reported removing all American missionaries from the Yangtze valley to Peiping. All American male faculty members of Yenching University, a school conducted by missionaries, are interned at the United States Embassy except the President, Dr. Leighton Stuart, who is safe but isolated in the Japanese-seized Union Medical College endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The women teachers are interned in one of the Embassy homes. They include Miss Margaret Speer of New York City, daughter of Dr. Robert E. Speer, former Secretary of the Northern Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

In Nanking the Gingling College for Women, a missionary property, has become the headquarters of the Japanese Special Service Bureau.

The University of Nanking, also run by American missions, has been handed to the Japanese puppet government, and renamed Central University.

The libraries of the universities are being sold on the streets.

Pauley Thinks McNutt to Stay In Manpower Control Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, said after a conference with President Roosevelt today that he would not be surprised if Paul V. McNutt remained in charge of manpower in the President's long awaited reorganization of that phase of the war effort.

Mr. Pauley told reporters that he had discussed with the President the political aspects of the reported Cabinet changes supposedly at first involved in the reorganization and added:

"I'm not quoting the President, but I would not be surprised if McNutt kept that job."

Mr. McNutt is now Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and latest reports have had it that he would stay there and be given authority over Selective Service as well as manpower for farm and factory.

Meanwhile, reports were circulating in Congress that the President might ask Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes to assume centralized control over manpower. The earlier reorganization scheeme supposedly involved giving manpower controls to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, shifting him to Secretary of Labor, with Mr. McNutt becoming Secretary of the Interior and Miss Frances Perkins moving from the labor post to Mr. McNutt's jobs as Security Administrator.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference this morning he would have a manpower announcement soon, as well as something on a food administrator.

Mr. Pauley told reporters that it would seem to him that if Mr. McNutt kept his job Miss Perkins would keep hers.

"My personal opinion is," he added, "that Mr. Ickes will stay where he is. He has done a most able job in oil." Mr. Ickes this week was named War Petroleum Administrator, having previously been petroleum co-ordinator.

Germans Are Asking: Do War Crimes Pay?

Continued from Page 1

ters what is moral and civilized—only what promises success counts."

It is interesting, and perhaps significant, that Germany's concern about the Jews and the captive natives began to assert itself about the same time that "Blue Sundays" began for the Germans on Nov. 8. On this day the German public read the "military expert" of the Frankfurter Zeitung's scoffing remarks about the "stupidity" of American and English generals and how little they realized the strategic importance of North Africa and then a few hours later learned that Anglo-American forces had carried out a successful landing there.

Swiss correspondents in Berlin report that lines half a block long had been formed in front of publishing houses and newspaper stands by German citizens eager to learn of events in Africa. Thus far, however, the German newspapers have carried nothing on the North African campaign beyond the barest mention of the chief facts.

As a result a state of tension not seen since the declaration of war on the United States now prevails among the public.

The reason for this has been the systematic misleading of the public on the strength, intentions and leadership of the United States.

Manipulation of News

The German masses, until the landings in North Africa, actually believed that the entire American war effort was the merest bluff, a belief propagated and nourished by the entire apparatus for the manipulation of public opinion, from the Führer himself down to correspondents returning from America at the outbreak of the war who seized microphones and wrote cables as soon as they reached Lisbon to "inform" the German people that the Americans were seeing "pink elephants."

After the first surprised realization that the United States also was in the war, the Goebbels' propaganda machine has taken the line that Anglo-American successes are relatively unimportant because the African scene has already shown a frequent ebb and flow of fortunes, without one side or the other winning a decisive victory.

Meanwhile General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel retains his prestige and popularity in Germany. Everyone seems sure that this master of strategy has not yet said his last word.

The Germans believe that he has enough power to command the respect of his adversaries and that sufficient reinforcements have been sent by air to Maj. Gen. Walther Nehring to check the Allies in their action in Tunisia.

Troubles in Russia continue to depress the average Germans more than anything else they have yet experienced in war.

Deception on Russia

Official propaganda has sought to give the impression that the goals of the summer offensive of Wehrmacht were entirely achieved, that Stalingrad was entirely in the hands of the Germans, and the conquest of Grozny oil fields only a question of a few more weeks.

These attempts at deception have been unsuccessful. The German people realize that the Russian Army is still able to deal hard blows. And they still remember that official propaganda has often before stated that the Russian Army was down and out only to have subsequent events prove this to be far from the truth.

Now the German people realize that their own Army is extremely fatigued and that the difficulties of sending supplies are very great.

There is a mood of fear and uncertainty about the Russian campaign and this has been increased by the lack of exact information and not helped any by the attempts of the High Command to minimize the present Russian offensive.

[A recent Associated Press dispatch from Bern declared that German concern over the Russian offensive was reflected by the Berlin newspaper Lokal Anzeiger, which expressed surprise that "men and materials still are at the disposal of Russia."

Military circles in the Nazi Capital were represented by the Berlin correspondent of the Basel National Zeitung as maintaining strict reserve and "pretending that the Russian offensive is successfully checked."]

This feeling of uncertainty and depression is not only felt among the masses. Gloom prevails in industrial circles regarding the ineffectiveness of recent measures to raise production figures which are constantly on the decrease.

Industrialists complain chiefly about the mediocre quality of the foreign workers given them to replace the two million German workers called to arms.

Some categories are understood to work as low as 10 per cent of normal efficiency, which is hardly sufficient to earn normal board and room, though their board and room are naturally far below normal in quality.

The shortage of raw materials, made worse by transportation difficulties, also retards the work.

This is particularly dangerous in the aviation industry in Germany and the occupied countries. Total production has reached the new low of 1,700 planes in October as opposed to 3,000 a year ago.

The same situation prevails in tank production.

Complaints by Industrialists

German industrialists further complain of an increase in Communist propaganda among the workers, who regard the Russians without hatred and often with admiration.

Though closely watched by the police this propaganda has made such progress recently, particularly among miners, that severe measures have had to be taken.

One hundred and seventy miners were arrested in the Concordia mines of Westphalia, of which 33 were shot and the rest interned in concentration camps.

It is common knowledge in Berlin that 60 workers of the Siemens-Schuckert works have been arrested and some of them shot.

There have been reports in Germany that the Russians had found officers and soldiers among German prisoners who were easily won over to the Communist cause and were sent back to Germany as secret agents. When the time is ripe these agents are expected to begin a co-ordinated campaign against the Nazis.

Meanwhile, they are reported to be quietly but busily gaining recruits to the Communist cause and forming cells among the workers. The belief that there are such agents at work in Germany and their own inability to know exactly who and where they are adds to the feeling of uneasiness among German industrialists.

Official circles in Berlin are making many attempts to bolster German morale with illusory palliatives. For example, propaganda about France is now used. Officials spread the news that now that the Anglo-Saxons have attacked in North Africa the French in metropolitan France are rallying around Marshal Pétain and Pierre Laval in a unanimous desire to collaborate with the Axis powers.

The Germans, for the most part, actually believe that the French people would be willing to attempt to "reconquer" their North African Empire with the help of the Axis forces.

Another story going around is that M. Laval at Munich gave his consent to a treaty involving French adhesion to the tripartite pact, and all-out fighting against Russia and the Allies in North Africa in return for the integrity of French national territory, excepting Alsace-Lorraine, which is regarded as annexed to the Reich "for all time."

Rumors of Agreement

Under this arrangement, it is said, Nice and Corsica would decide their allegiance by ballot, France would be authorized to mobilize two year groups to form an expeditionary corps against the Russians, and Germany would utilize 500,000 French prisoners for work in war plants in the east and in the Balkans, thus relieving more Germans for front-line fighting.

People in Germany say, "France is now our ally, isn't she?" little dreaming of the real state of French thought and feeling at present.

Events at Toulon, it is true, momentarily shook the self-deception of Germans on the French question. But already the old unrealistic beliefs are again taking hold.

Axis Civil Air Lines Crippled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 4—The virtual impounding of the aircraft of the German Lufthansa and the Italian Ala Littoria civil airways since the African offensive has partially paralyzed these two great air services of western Europe.

The important Madrid-Lyons-Berlin route has not functioned for the past fortnight, and travelers to Madrid with passages booked to Berlin have now been told that immediate resumption of service is unlikely, while others with tickets for Eastern Europe have had their money refunded and been advised to proceed via Rome by rail.

For 10 days after Nov. 10 not a single Lufthansa machine landed here, while only two have arrived during the past week — normal service being daily.

This does not need to be interpreted that there already is a serious shortage of transport aircraft in Germany, but does indicate the importance being attached to the Tunisian and Tripolitanian front by the German High Command, and from all reports here indicate that very considerable numbers of men and matériel are being landed in Tunisia.

You Must Salvage Cans Under Allentown Ordinance

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 4 (AP)—It's not a patriotic gesture but a legal obligation to salvage tin cans in Allentown.

City Council passed an ordinance requiring all residents to prepare cans and take them to collection depots.

Failure to comply will bring fines of from $10 to $100 or up to 30 days in jail.

Fines will be remitted if the offender buys a war bond.

OPA Promises a 'Ceiling' For That New Ice Box

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration notified the public and all dealers today it intends to issue specific uniform price maximums for new ice boxes.

The notification was made because the new prices, in some cases, will be lower than prevailing prices. Dealers, particularly, were advised to guide their purchases of ice refrigerators by the fact that they will be bound by the new prices.

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15,000 Racial Japanese at Tulelake

Agitation and strikes in some of the Japanese relocation centers in the West, plus an Oregon Federal Court's ruling that the evacuation is illegal under civil law, have drawn wide attention to a continuing problem. This is the second of three articles dealing with one of the oldest of the centers and the long-range view of the national and human problem presented.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULELAKE RELOCATION CENTER, Calif. — Mount Shasta, California's most picturesque though not its highest mountain, looks down in snow-white majesty upon this colony of racial Japanese, 15,000 of whom have been barracked here for their own safety and "in the interests of national security." The Center is two-thirds of the way across California from the Pacific; just a few miles south of the Oregon border.

The Center is part of a great and ancient lake bed drained and reclaimed by the United States Government just after World War I. Its soil is deep and rich. A part of the old lake bed is set apart as a bird refuge, and at this time of year the late afternoon sky is filled with great masses of Canadian geese and wild ducks of a dozen varieties, flying in arrow-pointed formations or groups of two or a dozen, marking the sky with hundreds of criss-crossings or wheeling patterns, vibrating the air with the beating of their wings and strident but almost musical honkings.

The Japanese within the Center are the only persons in this long mountain valley who cannot hunt the geese and ducks when the season is open. They cannot possess or bear arms, even fowling pieces.

Dangerous Moved

The actual status of all of these racially-Japanese folk, most of whom are American citizens, is that of potentially dangerous aliens. Those known to be dangerous have already been sent to Army internment camps.

The post office in this little city of 15,000 is named Newell, after a reclamation engineer, but the Center is known far and wide merely as "Tulelake." A tule is a rush that grows lushly in California wherever shallow water stands for long periods in the growing season. It is pronounced "tooley"; hence, "tooleylake."

Tulelake Center is a town or city of 62 blocks or squares. Each block contains 21 crude but weather-tight frame buildings, covered on the outside with black building paper. The buildings are uniformly about 20 feet wide by 100 feet long. Sixteen of the buildings are dwelling places. There is one mess hall to each block, a building larger than the others; a laundry room, a drying room, a men's toilet and shower room, two such buildings for women.

Each of the 16 dwelling places is divided laterally into either four or six, or rarely three, sections. Families occupy the larger sections; bachelor men the smaller quarters.

The buildings and the blocks are well separated, for safety from fire, and the city as a whole is separated at several points by wide vacant strips called firebreaks.

Block Managers

Each block has a manager, a man selected from its citizenry, who serves as liaison officer to the central WRA management housed in the Administration Building. Each block has its own chief chef, who is aided in preparation of meals by three assistant chefs and a staff of nearly 30 others. These workers, like all others who perform duties essential to the maintenance of the Center, are paid the $12, $16, or $19 monthly wage, according to the type and value of the labor.

Each dwelling place is heated by a big regulation Army barracks stove, and coal is provided for all. In the big stoves a fire may be banked for all day or all night.

Schools

Schools are operating fully, and covering all grades through the 12th in Tulelake Center this fall. Furniture and equipment have been improvised, made of plywood in the Center's "furniture factory," which is beginning to turn out similar equipment for some of the other newer Centers. Children in the younger grades sit in their straight plywood chairs part of the time, shift to the floor and use the chair seats as desks when there is writing or drawing to be done.

Books are now being supplied in sufficient numbers, by a combination of the resources of State, County, and WRA. Many of the materials available to schools generally throughout the State are still sadly lacking. However, the school administrators declare that, given time and the necessary materials, they will bring their charges up to a position of educational equality with young Caucasian-Americans on "the outside."

Farming

The farming phase of the Center's activity has been one of the most important and, as time goes on, will be even more so. Although the growing season was well started before the Tulelake Center was filled and organized as an operating unit, the Center put 2,700 acres under cultivation this last summer.

The farm project provided much of the Center's vegetable foods this year, sent 150 railway carloads to other Centers, and 150 more cars may be shipped this year. The Center's warehouses have great quantities of potatoes and root vegetables stored up for this winter's use.

Starting off with a herd of 600 hogs and 3,500 chickens, the farming division of the Center plans to extend both units until they are able fully to supply the Center with its needed pork and poultry products.

"The Japanese seem pretty well contented," said a Caucasian-American carpenter who had worked within the Center for several weeks. "But then," he added, as if for insurance, "you can't tell much by the expression on a Jap's face!"

The nisei girl described by her Caucasian-American wardens as "the most depressed person in the Center," came from a West Coast town in which her family was the only Japanese family. All her friends and acquaintances since babyhood had been white Americans. She has not as yet been able to adjust herself to the ways of her new Japanese associates.

A boy of Japanese parentage, reared by a family of white Americans, confided to one of the Center's officers, "The Japanese are tricky, and I don't like them."

One Japanese within the Center expressed concern that the fence around it was so low and insecure, that the wooden watch towers around it are seldom manned by the small garrison of U. S. Army soldiers.

"Why, no one ever tries to leave the Center without authority," he was told.

"I am not worried about anyone's getting out," he replied. "But I am concerned that, under certain circumstances, some who don't belong here might try to get in."

Knows When He's Well Off

This same thought was phrased by another Japanese thus: "I know when I'm well off. If there is heavy fighting and heavy American losses in the South Pacific, we'll all be safer here."

No formula, no quotation, no description could be written that would cover the 15,000 individuals with their widely varying backgrounds, viewpoints, opinions, and desires. The problem posed by the compulsory migration of 110,000 persons is as complex on an individual basis as it is puzzling in the fields of ethics and sociology.

Tulelake's chief of internal security, a department comparable to a combined police and judicial department in an ordinary community, is Harold S. Jacoby, a graduate sociologist. It is the task of his department, working finally through a staff of Japanese wardens, to maintain the peace, to enforce the laws, and to fit the individual into a plan and system of community security and progress.

Here is a problem of sociology in action, an example without parallel in the history of the United States. "Sometimes I feel almost as if I should be paying tuition for the privilege of taking part in so great and important an experiment in sociology," says Mr. Jacoby.

Every Type

There are collegians, professional men and women from many fields, farm hands, city "slickers," just about every type and kind of individual that might be found in 15,000 persons picked at random from any section of the population of the United States.

When rampant history slows down to a normal pace again and the many vital overlapping chapters of this present time are recorded, one of those which will tie the United States of "the freedoms" to the hoped-for co-operative world of the future will be that chapter relating to our national treatment of this very small, very plainly marked minority.

The 110,000 have been removed from the "potentially dangerous" locations they once occupied by the Army. Their new status as compulsory "guests" of the nation—to use the most euphemistic term—is a challenge not only to all free citizens of the nation in this critical time, but a challenge as well to the farthest and most enduring reaches of American history.

The story of the nisei, like that of the American Indian, involves the national honor and purpose.

Alert in California 'Considered in Error'

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Dec. 4

The reported presence of a "large number of unidentified surface vessels" off the California coast which brought an unprecedented alert yesterday, was announced later as "considered in error."

Unofficial sources said the general broadcast to fleet personnel to report to their ships was the first of its kind on record since war began.

Humanitarians Confer

Associated Press

Lehman Talks With Hoover on Task of Rehabilitating War-Torn Lands

Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York, and Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, chat together before holding a luncheon conference in New York. Mr. Hoover was Administrator of Relief to Foreign Nations in World War I. Mr. Lehman was recently appointed Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

Lehman Talks to Hoover On Food to Occupied Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Herbert H. Lehman, who resigned as Governor of New York yesterday to become Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, is in Washington today to begin preliminary organization of his work following a luncheon conference with Herbert Hoover, who directed American relief operations in Europe during and following World War I.

Mr. Lehman said he preferred to survey his new job before commenting on the giant undertaking President Roosevelt has handed him.

Mr. Hoover, following the conference, saw Mr. Lehman's work as having to a considerable extent been blueprinted by the relief work under the Hoover commission during World War I, and indicated that some of the countries to which Mr. Lehman's office would extend succor would be able to pay for it at least in part. Adequate relief in Russia and China, would, he held, be difficult to carry on while the war lasted, although Russia would need food this winter. He urged an immediate start in the European relief operations.

Reports from Washington simultaneously said that a new organization to be called the Office of Foreign Territories had been set up within the State Department and that Paul Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, had been temporarily lent to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to act as special assistant to the Secretary and that Mr. Lehman, as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, would be working in "close collaboration" with Mr. Hull.

Duties Not Clear

Reports in informed quarters here were to the effect that the duties and authority of Mr. Lehman have been sketched in briefest lines by the President and that neither the President, Mr. Lehman, nor Mr. Hull, is quite clear on many of the intricate problems Mr. Lehman will be called upon to solve.

Chief of these is where the money is to come from to finance the biggest job of war relief and rehabilitation the world has ever known. Reporters who talked with Mr. Lehman here yesterday came away with the impression that he, with all his experience in big business and finance, did not quite know how the undertaking would be worked out in its entirety; whether he would come face to face with barriers difficult to negotiate and which would, as a highly placed man here said today, try through political intrigue to make the Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation "a fifth wheel" in the European operations.

The same authority said Mr. Lehman would necessarily have to unravel administrative tangles between his office and the Departments of State and Agriculture and the Bureau of Economic Warfare.

Where the American Red Cross, which heretofore has had what was tantamount to a monopoly of big relief undertaking, and private bodies like the Quakers and the British War Relief would come into the picture was something else that was not known.

National Problem

These will be Mr. Lehman's problems, however. The national problem will be the financing of the relief and rehabilitation program. Whether the huge sum of money that will be required will come solely from the public Treasury or whether it will be subscribed in part by private charities also was seen as having been "left up in the air."

There was on thing, however, upon which there was unanimous agreement. It was that in picking a man for this job, President Roosevelt could not have found one better equipped than Mr. Lehman for the work at hand. He is a businessman and financier of long experience. He is a humanitarian with a deep and abiding love for all peoples, irrespective of race or creed.

He is wealthy in his own right, without political ambition or ambition for power and place. He is not a spender, as shown by his record of economy during 10 years as Governor of New York, which he found more heavily in debt than ever before in its history when he took over the executive branch of the Government from Governor Roosevelt, and he left yesterday with a comfortable surplus which will enable the incoming Republican administration of Thomas E. Dewey to reduce taxation and increase appropriations for schools, the public services, and social welfare.

Both Democrats and Republicans—friends and political foes—applauded him on his resignation from the Governorship as a man who will go down in history as having left a record of administrative honesty and efficiency in Albany second to none in the long history of the Empire State.

Immediate Need

Mr. Hoover, following his luncheon conference with Mr. Lehman, saw the job or organization and the rounding up of sources of supply as things that "need to be done right away." He viewed the operations as very much like those he directed during and following the first World War save that "there are more hungry peoples in Europe and China."

"I urged upon Governor Lehman very strongly to immediately take up the problem of food for the occupied democracies—that is, Belgium, Holland, Norway, and Poland, and some extension of the present food relief to Greece. A year ago, I strongly urged on the British and American Governments that they should enlist the services of the neutral nations in Europe to negotiate and organize transport and distribute supplies to those countries. I believed that could be done without helping the Germans, and since that time it has actually been done in Greece, where agreements were made which protected imported and native foods, the arrangements being approved by both the British and American Governments.

Comparison Made

"The situation inside those countries is terrible. I can indicate that with one fact. The American people consume monthly about 20 pounds each of combined meats and various kinds of fats. The Belgian ration today is two pounds per month. . . .

"I feel deeply this matter ought to be undertaken before this winter, and I think that it is vital to the postwar world that the strength and stamina of those democratically minded people should be maintained."

Mr. Hoover said that all the governments to which relief would be extended except perhaps the Poles and Greeks "have considerable cash reserves." In this he referred to the Belgians, the Dutch, and the Norwegians, who could pay for their own supplies.

Loans from the American, British, and other governments probably will have to be used, Mr. Hoover said, adding, "We arranged in the last war that countries supplying the food furnish the credit."

"If there is anything that we need, it is to have a bulwark of democracy in Europe," Mr. Hoover declared. "These people who are being starved . . . by the Germans are the greatest hope of the future."

Women's Role Grows Steadily At Willow Run Bomber Plant

Continued from Page 1

get the necessary quota of workers.

Bombers are actually being turned out at Wllow Run today. The visting party of Washington newspapermen walked the half-mile length of the central converging assembly lines and watched the line of mighty carriers being put into position.

Although Ford has proved automotive production methods can be applied to airplanes of the largest size if the plant is big enough, the job of getting the thing in full production has proved more difficult and slower than was expected at the outset. However, Ford officials are confident of the outcome though cautious of making immediate predictions.

At present, the major problem is labor supply, or as one official put it, of converting an army of amateurs into professionals. Before it is done the percentage of women in the plant may rise from 25 to 50.

Nobody but Ford would ever have contemplated anything like Willow Run and now it is up and actually performing, it looks like the kind of thing only Ford could make.

The main assembly line is half a mile long.

A crane with a 150-foot span slides silently overhead, picking up whole center sections of bombers and advancing them as parts are added.

Down the middle go the center wing sections with room for 60 on the floor at once, and from subsidiary assembly lines come in wing tips, or fuselages.

Assembly Scattered

It is not intended that most of the parts will be assembled here even now; they are lashed on cradles and towed over the highway to distant plants in the Southwest. But about a third of the planes will be completed here and flown away under their own power.

Skilled workers are not the only problem, although it is hoped that peak production can be reached in the final quarter of 1943.

Other difficulties must also be surmounted, One of these, of course, is material. That depends on Government priorities and whether Washington continues to consider the B-24 job of basic importance.

Another problem embraces war changes produced by experience in Libya, the South Seas and elsewhere. Already desert warfare has suggested changes in engine and body design to meet the treacherous effect of sand cutting delicate motors. The old methods of airplane manufacture permitted certain flexibility in altering design not possible in the Ford assembly method, although the war puts a premium on changes.

Overtime Over 40 Hours

The whole vast project is still a bit of a question mark from the point of view of peak production originally contemplated, although in peacetime, for a stabilized product, Ford seems to have proved that automobile methods can be applied to the planes.

At Willow Run the majority of workers work eight hours a day six days a week; while tool and dye workers work a 10-hour day. This makes for a lot of overtime; anything over eight hours a day is paid at the one-and-half rate and so does anything over 40 hours.

Ford officials, however, professed to be satisfied with the present arrangement. Charles E. Sorenson, Vice-President of the Ford Company, declared in an interview that the labor situation, compared to last year, has certainly improved "and is getting better all the time."

That is the story, too, of George T. Christopher, President of the Packard plant, which has been taken over completely by the Government, plus extensions, until in one direction it is a mile long. It makes Packard marine and Rolls Royce engines. Here the big labor force is working an average of 63½ hours a week on shifts of 10½ hours.

Absenteeism Grows

Mr. Christopher agrees these are long hours and notes a growth of absenteeism. To counter this a big morale building program has been undertaken, centered on employee suggestions. Since May 1, 11,000 have been received, of which nearly 1,000 have been put into effect, with another 700 under consideration. Some of them are valuable; one saved two hours in assembling each motor alone.

Like most of the other big Detroit plants, schedules are being met at Packard and executives radiate a mood of confidence different from 10 months ago, when the same group of newspapermen visited Detroit.

Mr. Christopher had no objection to the overtime law after 40 hours and said it offered no impediment to production, but was rather a wage issue. He had no objection to giving high wages, he said, although proposing that the Government might take back most of them again in taxes.

U. S. Pledges Liberal Rule In Areas Rewon From Axis

Continued from Page 1

and the Appleby agencies were placed in the Department of State for at least two reasons: (1) There has been considerable friction between that Department and other governmental groups dealing with foreign powers and this arrangement will be more acceptable to the Department and (2) The Department's world-wide organization will be of the utmost service in translating the ideals of the Atlantic Charter into concrete achievements.

Relief on the Spot

Aside from the question of military occupation, it is foreseen that the Lehman and Appleby groups will be the two main American bodies coming in contact with the officials and peoples of liberated territories. First on the spot and controlling American relief supplies, these agencies will be in a position very greatly to influence the type of postwar political, social, and economic reconstruction undertaken by former Axis victims.

It is recognized that the creation of an office of foreign territories may involve some readjustment of the War Department's plan for the administration of rewon areas. It will be recalled that the War Department is now operating an Army School of Military Government at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville and that the purpose of this school is to train Army officers in the organization and administration of enemy territory in the wake of invading American forces.

Trained in Wide Powers

The Army administrators, who will operate under the Office of the Provost Marshal General, are being trained for very wide powers as can be judged from the fact their preparation emphasizes instruction in the international law of government, American military regulations, the general principles of state and municipal government, police power, public business, communications, economic problems, American experiences in military government, and politico-military backgrounds.

It is not thought that the Appleby group and the military administrators will necessarily conflict since the latter is expected to engage more in the immediate physical rehabilitation of conquered territories, while the former will deal more with long-term projects. While the reconquered areas will have a military governor during the period of American occupation, it is expected that such Governors will defer to the American civilian advisers in the matter of economic and political planning.

Although this point has obviously not been mentioned officially, it is held that the formation of the Office of Foreign Territories may permit the more internationally-minded members of the Administration to push some of their postwar plans while the war is being fought, thus avoiding the possibility of an unsympathetic Congress blocking them after peace is declared.

5 Waacs Abroad Get to See London

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The first five Waacs to arrive in England have been assigned to secretarial work in Army offices and they ganged up on their respective bosses yesterday to wangle the afternoon off for sightseeing.

They explained that with the increasingly late dawn and early twilight, they were tied down to work from darkness to darkness and were unable to see London by daylight.

The five are Mattie A. Pinette of Fort Kent, Maine; Ruth M. Briggs of Westerly, R. I.; Martha E. Rogers of Jackson, Miss.; Alene Drezmal of St. Paul, Minn., and Louise Anderson of Denver, Colo.

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Today's Woman

Meat Alternates, Extenders Help Voluntary Rationing And Budget-Balancing

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Voluntary meat rationing, allowing 2½ pounds per person per week, is under way. Government rationing is to come. That makes this a good time for taking stock of the alternate main dishes we can prepare to fill in the gap.

Alternate main dishes are mainstays of the meal which do not contain meat but which have the same or approximately the same food values as meat. Poultry, fish, eggs, cheese, beans, other lentils, and nuts are foods to keep in mind when you plan.

For alternate dishes, the best choices are ones that stick to the ribs and that are rich in flavor. Most of us have old favorites among the "budget savers" we've been using for years. You'll want to branch out and try something different, too. Suggestions from the home economists of the United States Department of Agriculture, some of which are represented in today's recipes, make a good start on these new favorites.

The other trick you can use to cut down on your share of the nation's meat supply, is to use "meat extenders." Potatoes, macaroni, spaghetti, dried beans, vegetables of many kinds or oatmeal may be mixed with small amounts of meat to make a quantity large enough for the family.

MEAT ALTERNATE DISHES

Cheese Scallop

Make alternate layers of shredded raw cabbage, cooked spaghetti and cheese sauce in a greased baking dish. Top with bread crumbs and bake until crumbs brown. Use a moderate oven (325° to 350° F.) for cooking cheese—and for eggs, too.

Tomato Rabbit

(A supper "quickie")

2 tablespoons fat
½ cup chopped celery
½ cup chopped green pepper
about two tablespoons chopped onion
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes
½ pound cheese, shaved thin.
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs, well beaten
toast or crackers

Melt fat in a skillet and add the celery, green pepper and onion. Cook a few minutes, stirring often. Sprinkle in the flour, stir well and add tomatoes. Add cheese and salt. Cook over low heat until mixture thickens and cheese melts. Pour some of hot mixture into well-beaten eggs. Then pour all back into skillet and continue cooking until thickened and creamy. Serve on toast or crackers. Serves 6.

Bean Sausages

3 cups cooked beans, mashed
½ cup bread crumbs
2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon sage
salt and pepper

Mix mashed cooked beans with crumbs, eggs, sage, salt, and pepper, to taste. Shape into sausages. Dip in raw egg beaten with a little water. Moisten with milk. Roll in bread crumbs and brown in a little melted fat.

Bean Salads

Substantial enough for more than a side dish, bean salads make particularly good luncheon or supper main dishes. Cooked beans blend well with the something sour and something raw which every salad needs. Here are some suggestions:

Beans with sliced raw, unpeeled apples, served with dressing on lettuce or other salad greens.

Beans with chopped pickle or relish and chopped cooked beets.

Beans with leftover meat, fish or hard-cooked eggs.

Beans, cubed American cheese, sliced green olives and mayonnaise.

Beans, chopped raw onion, chili sauce and mayonnaise.

The November Victory special was nuts. They're grand meat alternates and combine well in flavor and texture with beans. For instance, you might make bean and peanut croquettes or a loaf of chopped carrots, chopped peanuts or pecans, chopped spinach and use an egg to bind the loaf together.

Bean and Peanut Croquettes

Mix bean pulp (cooked) with chopped peanuts. Use thick white sauce as a binder. Roll croquettes in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs and fry in deep fat at moderate heat until crumbs are brown.

Spinach Ring With Deviled Eggs and Mushrooms

2 hard-cooked eggs
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon grated onion
½ teaspoon vinegar
1 pound fresh spinach or 1 package quick-frozen spinach
salt
pepper
butter or margarine
2 slices bread, with crusts trimmed off

Peel eggs and cut lengthwise in half. Slip out yolks. Mash yolks with mustard, Worcestershire sauce, onion and vinegar enough to moisten. Pack back into egg whites, pressing down firmly. Cook spinach, drain and chop very fine. Fry bread in salad oil until lightly browned and then lay on platter. Season spinach with salt, pepper and butter or margarine, and heap on the two bread slices. Make a depression in each mound of spinach and place the two halves of eggs in each depression. Pour mushroom sauce over all. Serves 2.

Mushroom sauce

½ cup sliced canned or fresh mushrooms
1 cup thin white sauce

Sauté mushrooms and combine with white sauce.

MEAT EXTENDERS

Economy Meat Patties

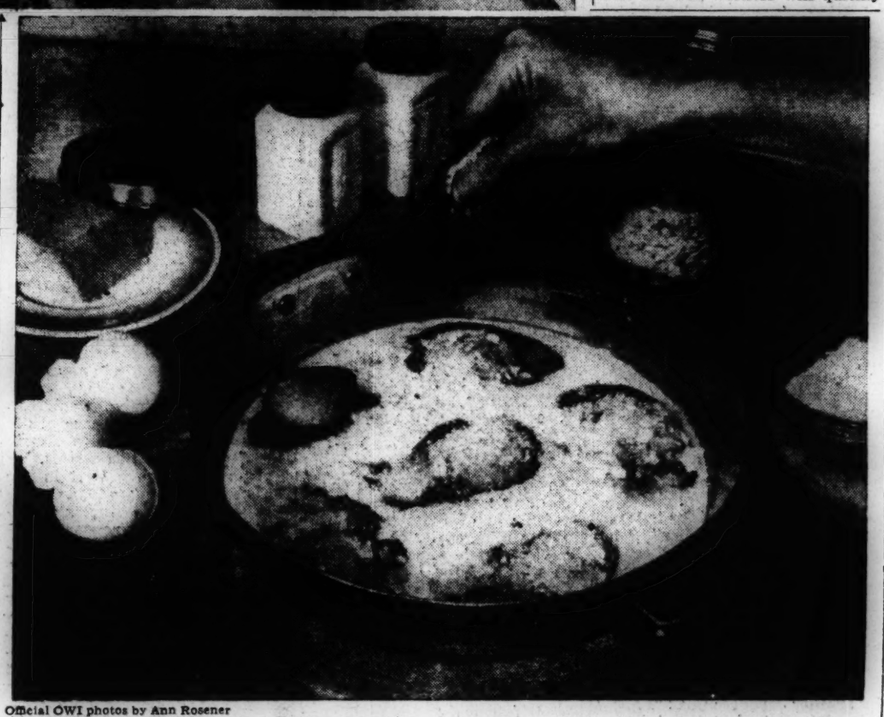
6 slices bacon
¾ pound ground beef
¼ pound ground pork
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 cup tomatoes, canned or fresh
¼ cup milk
½ cup oatmeal, quick or regular, uncooked
¾ teaspoon salt
pepper

Line 6 muffin tins with strips of bacon. Combine remaining ingredients and mix well. Pack into muffin tins. Bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) approximately 1 hour. Serves 6.

Economy Meat Loaf

1¼ pounds ground beef
¼ pound ground pork
¾ cup finely cut onions
1 cup uncooked oatmeal, quick cooking or regular
2½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
¼ cup catsup
1 egg, well-beaten
1 cup water

Combine all ingredients in the order listed and mix thoroughly. Pack firmly in a loaf pan, about 3½ x 8½ inches and bake in a moderate oven (375 deg. F.) for 1 hour. Serve hot or cold.



Official OWI photos by Ann Rosener

Top: BRAISED STUFFED HEART. Select one beef heart or two or three calf hearts. Wash and slit the heart, remove gristle and blood vessels. For the stuffing, chop an onion and a stalk of celery and cook in 2 tablespoons of fat. Add 2 to 3 cups of soft bread crumbs, and season to taste with salt and pepper. Pinch of thyme may be added to stuffing. Fill heart with the stuffing. Sew up the slit. Brown the heart on all sides in the fat, and place it in a baking dish or casserole. Add ½ cup water, cover closely and cook until tender in a very moderate oven (about 300° F.). A beef heart will require about 4 hours, a calf or a hog heart will cook tender in much shorter time—about 1½ hours. Make gravy of the drippings, and serve hearts piping hot, garnished with crisp greens.

Lower: BAKED EGGS WITH CHEESE. Break the desired number of eggs into a hot, well-greased, shallow baking dish. Dot with butter or other fat, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour enough milk over eggs just to cover them. Sprinkle with a mixture of grated cheese and dry bread crumbs. Bake in a very moderate oven until the eggs are set and the crumbs brown.

Temporary Quarters, Odd Hours and New Faces Make Problems for War Worker's Wife

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a new kind of homemaker abroad in our land today: the war worker's wife. Her contribution to the war effort is indirect but important. She must feed, clothe, and encourage the war plant worker and keep a home as nearly normal as possible for the children who, being America's next generation, will have a decisive contribution to make in the future of our brave new world.

This task is sometimes not an easy one for the wife and mother, because in many cases she is living in a strange community, and that community is not always (we are sad to admit) friendly to her. Munitions factories and war plants are surrounded by mushroom plantations of trailer towns and government housing projects. Here live families who have left, in other small towns, other cities, other rural neighborhoods, the homes they love. They know, and the older, more settled residents of the new neighborhoods know, that the situation is temporary, and that the war workers will quickly return whence they have come, once the job is done.

Meanwhile, however, the homemaker must adjust her family to its new living quarters, its new daily schedule, new schools, and a countryside which does not exactly welcome (though it is not hostile to) the transients.

Our own case is a sample. We left the little Berkshire cottage where we had made a simple, adequate, peaceful living through our free-lance writing, assisted by a vegetable garden, much garnering of wild fruits, chopping of our own firewood, and the keeping of our needs to a minimum. We have come to a ship-building town so that we can contribute to the war effort. Helping to make a submarine seems a far cry from writing poetry, yet that is what the poet is doing, and very well, apparently. Although the work is well-paid, we find that everything is comparative and we have many expenses not included in a life given to writing.

The Housing Problem

First, of course, there is the rent to pay—if indeed you are fortunate enough to find a house to rent. The little hillside house up in the Berkshires is our own, and for all its simplicity we regret leaving it for another. The words "housing shortage" have personal meaning for us now. There is literally almost no place to live in the war-plant city, but at last the poet did find a tiny, shabby, two-room house out in the quiet country some miles from his work but on a bus line. He rented it for a small sum, but when my housekeeper's soul saw the dinginess and inconvenience of it, I was appalled. It would take a lot of hard work, soapsuds, and elbow grease to make a home out of that little shack.

It would have been foolish to have moved our modest furniture from the hilltop house, so we have bought some cheap unpainted pieces and borrowed others from a near-by friend's attic. From home we have brought our blankets, sheets, towels and table linens, ruffled white curtains. We have brought a very few of Peter's toys and books, some cherished pottery candlesticks, silverware and pewter, flower vases, gay Czechoslovakian waffle plates. These familiar beloved things will help to make a home of our temporary quarters.

We find that housekeeping, however, is very simple when there is so little in the way of furniture, bic-a-brac, excess possessions. The largest part of my own day is spent in planning, purchasing, and preparing food. For my war worker is on the 3-to-11 shift, and his meals do not coincide at all with those of a very young American going to school. The poet comes home from work at midnight, eats a light lunch, and goes immediately to bed.

I have been sleeping soundly for some time. Where there are children going to school, it seems wisest for the worker's wife not to wait up for him—it isn't necessary, and he usually is glad to help himself to a lunch left waiting for him on the stove or kitchen table.

Quiet for Daddy

Eight-year-old Peter has had to learn to rise and dress quietly in the morning while his Daddy still sleeps. This is his way of helping. After he goes to school I keep the oatmeal warm on the back of the stove, and keep myself warm sitting beside it to write letters, read, or sew till about nine o'clock when Daddy wakens and has his breakfast. Afterward he listens to the radio or plays records on his new electric phonograph. This, with walking or bicycling on the country roads, is his only recreation, for his hours do not allow him to go to movies or concerts.

Although the morning is conventional housework time, I try to let my poet have his music and his reading quietly. I only do what work I can without disturbing him, such as dishwashing, and then I put on my low-heeled shoes and warmest coat and walk to the nearest grocery store, a mile away, to do my marketing. The fresh air and exercise are stimulating, and later I attack my sweeping and dusting with unusual gusto.

Peter comes home for lunch at 12 but Daddy doesn't have his till nearly 2, so I must plan slightly different menus for them, or dishes that can be reheated. Stews and soups are very useful in the latter category, and by using a good many vegetables raw in salads (preparing each portion freshly) I manage to avoid having too many limp leftovers. Potatoes boiled for Peter's lunch can be fried or creamed for his father's. Puddings, custards, and desserts can be made in quantity and eaten any time. All my cooking is done on an electric plate, so it is limited, but wholesome. A Dutch oven has helped.

One Meal With Daddy

Sometimes I eat lunch with Peter, but usually with Daddy, for it is my only meal with him, and I always have breakfast and supper with the child. Daddy leaves for work at 2:20 p. m., and I have then exactly one hour of my own before Peter returns from school. Heretofore accustomed to a long day of quiet solitude, I find this hour very precious, and I spend it carefully, on quiet work or in a peaceful rest.

The evenings are very long sometimes. Our supper is simple and we enjoy a chapter from "Alice in Wonderland" or wander again with our old friend Christopher Robin in his forest. Then it's bedtime for a very young man, and I settle down beside the stove in my warmest housecoat for an hour or two of reading. It is a source of real gratitude to me that I can find interest and adventure in "A Moment in Peking" or "The Good Companions," and not feel I must have dancing, movies, or gay company. I like them all, but I do not require them.

Once a week or so Peter and I take the bus into town and go shopping, get haircuts and library books, do some modest sight-seeing. We've seen the excellent WPA murals in the post office and the town has a fine marine museum.

And to become a part of the community, even temporarily, I've joined the Parent-Teachers and the local Red Cross group. In time, I think, the local "native" population will realize we transients are only trying to help in our country's need, that we miss our own homes, and that we shall be grateful for friendliness and neighborliness.

E. V. D.

Sheila Macdonald Expects Much Of Women After the War

By Margaret Lawrence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Canada, we have several first ladies, of whom Miss Sheila Macdonald is one. Due to the fact that our Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, is not married, we have no actual first lady of the Canadian Government; though we have the royal first lady, wife of the Governor General, who represents the Crown in Canada, and thus represents the bond between the various countries in the British Commonwealth of Nations. From Great Britain we have, in addition, the British High Commissioner, sent to us by the elected British Government. At present the British High Commissioner is Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, who has with him, acting as hostess, his sister, Miss Sheila Macdonald.

Sheila Macdonald, in the short time she has been in Canada, has roused affection in the Canadian people, not because of her high official rank at Ottawa, but because she is personally an attractive young woman, with a well-trained and well-stored intellect, and a natural manner. She likes people; and so they like her.

Sheila Macdonald spent last winter in Great Britain, but she has returned to Canada and has recently been in the United States with something close to a crusade for the cultural saving of people during war.

She believes that devotion to the arts is an important part of the war production. In Great Britain, she says, they have learned that no people, and no person, can be strung tightly to the material production of war without the relief of the arts, and their inspiration.

In the National Gallery, she says, they are now taking out of the earth, where the great paintings are buried for their safety, one picture a week, and exhibiting it, and the people stand in lines to see it. She points out that the war has made people more interested in the whole process of living and more aware that this process includes the arts.

I found in talking to Miss Macdonald that she was as much interested in the particular contribution of women to the war, as she was in the contribution of artists.

The invoking of womanpower on a big scale is as new as is the attention of governments to the arts for the sake of the spiritual welfare of the people.

So, women have before them their greatest chance to serve, as art has now its widest opportunity to inspire the people, and to lift them, she affirms.

"Women," she says, "have done extremely well everything they have ever been allowed to do. They are ready for big responsibility, because a person is made ready for big things by doing small things to the best there is in the person, and to the best there is in the small things. Women have always done their small jobs meticulously, and with the utmost fidelity; therefore, they will do well with whatever responsibility comes to them."

She spoke of the need for leadership among women, and thinks women might do well consciously to prepare for leadership.

I asked how. "First, by continuing to do the immediate duty as well as possible; second, by study," she said.

She believes that women are disciplined by life; and certainly by their professional activity, or even by work of any kind; she thinks that experience in any group, where the individual woman learns to work with others, and to get co-operative action, is discipline.

This view concerning the way women should go for their greater usefulness in the world, Miss Macdonald holds with sincerity. She is a graduate of Oxford and has obviously never ceased to be a student herself, but has balanced study with action in social groups.

Sheila Macdonald thinks women need to insure in themselves humanism—that fine understanding of human nature—which will make the voice of woman in the councils of society and of the nations stand for the general welfare of people, and wisdom in the regulation of human affairs.

Women MP's Stationed in WAAC Centers

By the Associated Press

Daytona Beach, Fla.

Women "MP's" made their first appearance in the armed forces of the United States today as the second WAAC training center here placed its own military police into the field.

Adhering closely to the noncombatant policy of the corps, however, they are armed only with a whistle, a flashlight and a brassard in the gold and green official colors of the Waacs.

Also their chief function is one of assistance to their fellow Waacs rather than a disciplinary one, as WAAC officials say the women soldiers as a whole are so well behaved that no MP's would be needed on that score.

They assist the Waacs in giving information and directions—and most of the girls are far from home in a strange town.

The MP's also maintain a watchful eye on the appearance of the auxiliaries—enlisted members of the corps—to see that all uniform buttons are fastened and caps set straight on the head.

Because they haven't been needed in a disciplinary capacity doesn't mean that the WAAC MP's wouldn't get tough with Corps members if the occasion arose, however. A headquarters announcement explained that "they may reprimand or take any step to maintain the dignity and good appearance of the Corps they may deem necessary."

A desk sergeant is on duty 24 hours a day and the first to serve in that capacity was Leader Alice Holmes of Los Angeles.

Others on the first WAAC military police patrol were Idel Andersen of San Francisco, Dorothy Gould of San Francisco, Dorothy Fuller of Westbrook, Maine, Bertha Wellborn of Anchorage, Alaska, Marie Smarup of Troy, N. Y., Dorothy Denius of Philadelphia, and Emile Sewell of Prescott, Ark.

No 'Freeze' Seen for Ice Cream

By the Associated Press

Washington

Relax, kids, that ice-cream-cone propaganda is licked.

Government officials indicated today that the United States has no intention of freezing the freezing of cream.

There may not be so much as usual and it may not be so rich as usual—and something new and fruity may replace those old familiar flavors.

But—despite the national milk shortage—there will be ice cream, and those who don't have the price will find ice cream is served regularly to the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps members.

It seems that the multiflavored frigid article is a food and not a confection, which makes it one of the necessities. Besides, the frozen fluid will melt the resistance of a lot of people who don't get their milk any other way.

Anyhow, the Office of Price Administration and the Agriculture Department said they had no intentions to suspend manufacture of ice cream.

Sources close to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, who heads the War Production Board's Food Requirements Committee, said, however, he probably would recommend that ice-cream production be restricted next year to about 75 per cent of the 1942 output, since manpower and other problems have brought about a dairy-products shortage.

Mr. Wickard may also recommend a cut in the butterfat content, but United States ice cream already is the richest in the world—reportedly averaging about 12.5 per cent butterfat.

Up to now, WPB has kept hands off the freezers except to recommend that manufacturers restrict any one market to ten flavors, to ease transportation and delivery problems.

As to flavors, a spokesman for the industry said war-caused shortages were usually matched by domestic surpluses. When chocolate was short in some spots, there were plenty of peaches—and folks gobbled up the fresh peach ice cream. Then there was a nut surplus, he said, and the same system worked.

"Folks like to try a new flavor," he said, "and if a particular one isn't available—well, they'll all take vanilla."

Fun at Your Party With a Purpose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Girls, why not give a Letter-Writing Party?

Get your friends together for an evening of fun—as well as good purpose.

Hostess acts as Post Mistress, wearing cap and blowing a whistle as she delivers a letter to each guest. When letters are opened, guests find the name and address of a boy in the service to whom she is to write.

With plenty of stationery, pens, and ink provided, all gather round the large dining-room table or bridge tables and the letter writing begins. Each guest is obliged to read her letter aloud before sealing it. The hostess supplies stamps and sees to the mailing of letters.

Simple refreshments can be served on a tablecloth made of unbleached muslin on which is written the name and address of each boy in the service receiving a letter. Repeat parties can be given, especially after the answers come flowing in, and more names can be added to the tablecloth. In years to come this cloth may become a rare memento.

Women 'Take Over'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

Two out of every five workers in North Carolina's wartime industrial machine are women, according to results of a survey of five major industries made public by the State Department of Labor.

A total of 81,812 men and 52,763 women are employed by 666 manufacturing establishments covered by the survey, the report shows.

Industries surveyed included 191 cotton textile establishments employing 41,500 men and 27,226 women; 44 furniture plants with 7,458 men and 253 women; 42 full-fashioned hosiery mills with 3,608 men and 6,397 women; 80 seamless hosiery mills with 3,303 men and 6,877 women, and 15 rayon manufacturing plants with 2,253 men and 2,041 women.

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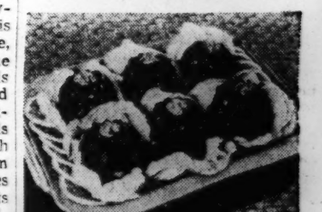

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½ cup hot water
½ cup finely shredded cabbage
½ cup finely shredded carrot
½ cup chopped celery
¼ cup chopped walnuts, if desired
Soften gelatine in cold water. Crush cranberry sauce. Add hot water and heat thoroughly. Add softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Cool, and when mixture just begins to thicken, fold in remaining ingredients. Turn into one large or individual molds that have been rinsed cut in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold onto lettuce, watercress or desired greens. Serve with mayonnaise.
Note: 2 cups home-cooked, strained cranberry sauce may be substituted for the canned.
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Where Bird Life Teems in Variety

Allan D. Cruickshank

Three Specimens Seen at Bull's Island, South Carolina

At the left is an American egret scanning the horizon from a tree-top. The center picture shows a brown pelican ready to thrust its beak into the water for a tender morsel of fish. At the right is one of those greater yellow legs searching the sand for a bit of breakfast. All these and scores of other kinds of birds are to be seen by visitors to Bull's Island this winter.

Tours to Bull's Island Sanctuary Planned

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Close observation of the wildlife of South Carolina's Bull's Island is being enjoyed this year by throngs of persons interested in the activities of the thousands of birds that inhabit this region.

Deciding to "carry on" these annual tours the National Audubon Society of New York already has taken groups to Bull's Island and will continue to do so until the end of the year.

During Christmas week tours will be held on Sunday and Monday, Dec. 20 and 21, and Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 22 and 23. During New Year's week tours will be conducted on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 28 and 29, and Wednesday and Thursday, Dec 30 and 31.

Leader of these tours is Alexander Sprunt Jr., of the staff of the National Audubon Society. Each party will consist of six persons. Tour groups will be met by Mr. Sprunt at Charleston, S. C. on the first day of the tour. The group then will be taken to the boat landing opposite Bull's Island, S. C., where both days of the tour will be spent.

The Society recommends that those making the trip bring serviceable sport clothing, for long walks are taken on the Island.

No Cameras

Cameras cannot be used on these tours as the Government has forbidden all picture taking in this region. However, binoculars may be used under the direction of the tour leader.

Bull's Island is described by the Society as a tiny oceanic islet nestling close to the South Carolina mainland, about 25 miles from Charleston It offers sanctuary during the winter months to as wide a variety of bird life as can be found anywhere in the country.

The National Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Count taken on Dec. 22, 1941, recorded 124 species and 6,953 individuals there on this one day—the largest record in the entire country.

Gannets and sooty Cormorants, migrants from the far north, wing lazily off-shore. Semi-tropical Snowy Egrets and Brown Pelicans skim over the surf or settle peacefully on the low bushes surrounding the inland ponds. On the broad outer beaches Sanderlings, Willets, vivid Oyster-catchers, Black-bellied Plovers and Turnstones etch their dainty tracks upon the wet sands, while above the palmettos bordering the sand dunes wheeling Bald Eagles vie with Osprey for succulent catches of fish.

Wild Turkeys

On its salt marshes Marbled Godwits hunt with dignity for choice mollusks, and in lush woodlands, where Mockingbirds lift their silvery songs, Pileated Woodpeckers, Hermit Thrushes, Ruby and Golden-crowned Kinglets, Cardinals, warblers and sparrows are found.

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

In the deep thickets, too, the gobble of wild turkeys is a familiar sound and sometimes a real rarity is discovered, as was the Black-throated Gray Warbler during the 1941 tours—the first record of this bird in the southeast. But it is on the fresh water ponds of this island that the real thrills occur. Ducks—thousands of ducks—are found here all during November and December. Wood Ducks, Hooded Mergansers, Green and Blue-winged Teal, Shovellers, Pintails and Ruddy Ducks are as common as the cattails circling their swimming holes. Often it is possible to count from fifteen to twenty species on one little lake.

And what is the purpose of these tours, besides teaching the amateur that little blue herons don't grow up to be great blue herons—that turkey buzzards don't gobble? What of the people who have made these tours a success? Who are they and why do they come?

Perhaps you might guess that they would be experienced bird people; accomplished observers who want to seek out new birds in new localities; ornithologists who wish to track down the rare, illusive species. Welcome as such people are, they are present in the minority. The great majority of visitors are new to the art of bird-watching; they are not particularly interested in rare species, but are eager to see any and all kinds of birds—see them in their native habitats—learn how they fit into their environment—know of their value to us, both from an economic as well as esthetic standpoint. They are bankers, teachers, lawyers, editors, sportsmen, clergymen, writers, housewives—individuals from all walks of life who are finding out, from actual observation, the vital part our native wildlife plays in our own lives. They learn that at this time of war, more than ever, it is important that we keep the principles of conservation in mind, for in war success or failure ultimately rests upon a nation's natural resources, and an informed public, one that understands the vital interrelationships of nature, can and will more successfully prosecute the war and safeguard the peace.

Byrnes Takes Union Dispute On Kaiser Men

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, undertook yesterday a special Presidential assignment to end the combat of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions over the organization of workers in Henry J. Kaiser shipyards.

Mr. Byrnes conferred with committees of three from each side and arranged for a second meeting Dec. 7. Conferees said shipyard unionization was discussed on a nation-wide basis but would not say whether an agreement along geographical lines is under consideration. A. F. of L. unions are dominant on the West Coast, while the C. I. O.'s greatest strength is in East Coast yards. A division along those lines has been suggested in some quarters.

The C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, contending thousands of workers in three Kaiser yards were blanketed into A. F. of L. unions under illegal closed-shop contracts, has started a National Labor Relations Board case which is scheduled for a hearing in Portland, Ore., Dec. 14. The C. I. O. union wants a collective-bargaining election in the belief it can get majority support.

Althought A. F. of L. and C. I. O. peace committees have agreed on a plan of "practical co-operation" for the settlement of "jurisdictional differences," no one in authority would say whether the Kaiser dispute was a proper subject to be dealt with under the plan. It is not jurisdictional within the common usage of the term, inasmuch as the C. I. O. is wholly on the outside looking in as a result of closed-shop contracts. The C. I. O. says the contracts were made in violation of the workers' rights to choose their own agent. The A. F. of L. says the C. I. O. is "raiding."

One A. F. of L. official with a record of strenuous opposition to arbitration of jurisdictional fights with the C. I. O. said yesterday, however, he would not run out on the arbitration plan agreed to by the peace committees if it was acceptable to a majority of the unions. He said that if both sides accepted the plan, it would definitely bring about a united labor movement.

John P. Frey, President of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, issued a statement asserting that the NLRB "has encouraged and stimulated raiding" and disunity by issuing a complaint in the Kaiser Shipyard case. He said, "We know that the Board's activities are embarrassing to the Government's war-production agencies."

Rumania's Sacrifices in Russia Chill Enthusiasm for Axis

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 4 — United Nations successes in Russia and North Africa have increased discomfiture in the Balkans, particularly in Rumania, regarding possible future consequences of their co-operation with the Axis.

Some signs are appearing that Rumania would like very much to be able to check its present headlong rush to catastrophe and find means of halting the destruction of so much of its best manpower on the Russian steppes

The little authoritative news which has come out of Rumania since its domination by Germany points in that direction. Marshal Ion Antonescu's puppet Government has duly echoed Berlin sentiments on all important occasions, and the recent anniversary of that country's adherence to the Tripartite Pact was used to repeat the earlier statement of last January that Rumania by linking its future to that of the world's greatest military power had ensured itself a future of peace and safe development.

Since then everyone, not excluding Marshal Antonescu himself, have had grounds for suspecting the hollowness of such words. With Germany's failure to capture Stalingrad and the inevitable consequences of another winter in Russia, war enthusiasm in Rumania dropped to zero.

The conviction followed that Germany, once the United Nations turned the scales in North Africa, could not win and, in fact, would probably not be able to force a stalemate but would be defeated.

What Defeat Would Mean

For Rumania, Germany's defeat would mean an end of the gamble which its present leaders have played for stakes which were little less than that country's whole future. Marshal Antonescu when he first assumed chief office after King Carol's abdication was an obedient agent of the Third Reich, with German Minister von Killinger as the actual wielder of power.

To its subservience Rumania added the determination to make its help to the Reich on the Russian front serve as a means to obtain German aid for satisfying its own territorial ambitions. Rumania under Antonescu has been one of the most enthusiastic of the Third Reich's associates against Russia, and has sacrificed proportionately more of its soldiers in battle for Hitler than any other. Rumanian losses are estimated at more than 200,000 soldiers killed or incapacitated.

Internal Difficulties

It is no exaggeration to say that many Rumanians required little encouragement to fight Soviet Russia in view of the latter's seizure of Bessarabia and North Bukovina before Germany invaded Russia on June 22, 1941. But Rumania particularly hoped for German support in what is considered in the Balkans as an inevitable struggle with Hungary over Transylvania.

Whether Germany would really do much to change earlier arrangements in Rumania's favor is open to question, but it is certain that Germany's defeat would remove all grounds for Rumanian realization of such hopes.

Rumania's internal conditions, reliable reports indicate, are appalling. The country has been bled white to serve Germany's war machine. Not only has Rumania's oil industry been exploited at the dictates of Berlin, but that country's whole agriculture has been reorganized.

The Reich particularly needs oil-bearing and fibrous plants, and Rumania has therefore been changed from a wheat-growing country to one producing these plants.

These developments, necessitating mobilization of manpower for the war front, war factories, and specialized agriculture, have made Rumania today a land of scarcity and despondency.

Prices are exorbitantly high. Black markets dominate. Murmurs are heard as to why Rumanians should die for Hitler. Dissatisfaction is rife, especially in view of administrative corruption and incompetence.

Position of Maniu

Dr. Juliu Maniu, liberal leader who has been out of active politics for some years, still exerts a great influence in the countryside. On a number of occasions he has protested against the spectacle of Rumanians fighting Germany's battles.

But Rumania is ruled—in so far as one can talk of independent Rumanian rule where Germans dominate — by a small camarilla, with Marshal Antonescu as leader or Conducator, and Mihai Antonescu, a younger relative as Premier.

The Conducator has, it is generally agreed, been indisposed for some months and has lost much of his earlier enthusiasm for Hitler.

King Michael has little or nothing to say on important issues—in fact, he seldom appears in public except on such ceremonial occasions as official visits to Bukovina and Bessarabia.

Meanwhile Hitler's emmissaries play whatever policy their master dictates. As a threat in the background they keep in Germany certain members of the Rumanian Iron Guard who have been carefully trained in Gestapo methods and who can be rushed to Bucharest whenever the Reich considers this necessary.

Disillusionment

Such are conditions reported as prevailing in present-day Rumania. Disillusionment and economic mishaps which may soon be accompanied by uncontrolled inflation because of German exploitation and continued Rumanian losses on the Russian front—all make Rumania a country which is believed headed toward a willingness to withdraw from the war if only it could dare to take such a risk. While Germans control the country, this probably would mean revolution.

How Rumanian leaders fear the prospect of the declining Axis fortunes is indicated in recent measures introducing new rules of discipline for Rumanian troops serving at home, intended to quell disorder. This discipline is said to be stricter than at the battle front.

Rumania is in a sad diplomatic situation. From Soviet Russia it cannot expect much except demands for Bessarabia and North Bukovina. Ethnographically these are Russian. From Hungary the Rumanians face a struggle over Transylvania. Only with its southern neighbor—Bulgaria—is Rumania on friendly terms, and that because Southern Dobrudja has been returned to Bulgaria.

N. Y. C. Airport Will Be 'Greatest'

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia said Dec. 3 that New York City's new airport, Idlewild, would be the greatest airport in the world with 10,000-feet runways and improvements that have been "the dreams of the pilots of the world for the last 25 years."

The mayor described the new field, now under construction, at the third anniversary celebration of the opening of La Guardia Field.

"When the war is over," he said, "this city will be able to care for all of the aviation traffic that is destined for it. If the war continues, Idlewild will be of the greatest invaluable aid to the army and navy."

A feature of the La Guardia Field celebration was an exhibition flight which landed through the aid of a device that makes for greater safety in landing operations at low weather ceilings.

Paratroopers March 115 Miles in 3 Days

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4 (AP)—Several hundred singing, laughing tired paratroopers bivouacked last night on the Oglethorpe University campus after a forced march of 115 miles in three days.

They marched here from Toccoa, Ga., where they are in training, with full war equipment—field packs, machine guns, trench mortars, and rifles. They did the last mile at double time.

Every man made the distance afoot. Not one dropped out permanently, though a few lagged behind briefly. The outfit making the march was the Second Battalion of the 506th Parachute Infantry.

The march from Toccoa was made in fog, sleet, rain, and hail, through soggy fields, by-paths and along concrete highways.

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The Home Forum

"Rejoice, and be exceeding glad"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO BE GLAD is to be joyous. One of the gifts God has bestowed upon us is the ability to be ever joyous, and it is only to mortal material sense that joy ever seems to be absent. True happiness is found in the abiding realization of the ever-presence of God, who is Love. To infinite Love there is no sorrow, no disappointment, no cruelty, no persecution. These negative conditions of thought are therefore unknown to the real spiritual man, who is made in the image and likeness of God. In proportion as one realizes his eternal oneness with God, divine Love, one reflects and manifests the attributes of Love, such as loveliness, joyfulness, happiness, in his individual experience.

Christ Jesus spoke of joy and gladness. Among the many messages he has left us, one of the most comforting and reassuring, when persecution and sorrow seem rampant, is the beatitude (Matthew 5:10-12): **"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you."**

The great Way-shower's works proved the infallibility of his words, as well as their practicality in healing the sick, reforming the sinner, raising the dead. His human life showed that blessings attend the persecutions and revilings of the righteous, of those who think in accordance with and stand for divine Principle, Love. Indeed, he gave to mankind the highest blessing when he overcame death and the grave. Is it not expedient, then, for the followers of Christ, Truth, to "rejoice, and be exceeding glad"? We can at all times, even under the most trying conditions, rejoice in the understanding that God, good, is supreme and all-powerful. Evil in any guise cannot possibly prevail in the presence of omnipotent Love.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, states in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 238), **"To fall away from Truth in times of persecution, shows that we never understood Truth."** How well Mrs. Eddy understood Truth! Her understanding was great enough to enable her to bear the buffetings of malice, envy, and persecution, and yet not falter in her allegiance to Principle. Thus she fulfilled her divine destiny of presenting a religion of healing to a troubled world. Basing her discovery on the Bible, she has elucidated the teachings of Christ Jesus and made them practical and demonstrable to mankind today.

Speaking further of persecution and its cure, Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 191), **"Persecution is the weakness of tyrants engendered by their fear, and love will cast it out."** What a timely message! At a time when armies of the free nations are defending the ideal of freedom and justice, we can all prove ourselves minutemen in God's service by refusing to give credence in our own thinking to the error of tyranny. As we conscientiously and continually replace the false sense of tyranny and persecution with the true sense of justice and mercy, for ourselves, our communities, and all nations, we shall help to destroy despotic rule with its persecutions.

* * *

A young but earnest student of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings found herself exceedingly grateful for Jesus' admonition to "rejoice, and be exceeding glad" in the midst of persecution. Although she endeavored to put God first in all her undertakings, for a while she seemed to meet with nothing but opposition, defeat, frustration. This unhappy condition tended to develop a defeatist attitude. It was then she was guided to turn to the teachings of Christ Jesus, as given in the Beatitudes. After prayerful study of this Scripture, she realized one could not acknowledge divine Love to be all-powerful and at the same time admit sorrow, depression, defeat into one's consciousness. As the reflection of divine Love, spiritual man is ever content, satisfied, joyous. There is no place for bitterness in a heart imbued with love. A loving heart is a glad heart, and true happiness is not dependent upon person, place, or thing, but is always derived from the infinitely tender, wise, ever-present Love. Following this trend of thought faithfully, the student was released from the sense of defeat and persecution, and success began to appear.

One of the verses from Mrs. Eddy's poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer," reads (Poems, p. 4):

"O make me glad for every scalding tear,
For hope deferred, ingratitude, disdain!
Wait, and love more for every hate, and fear
No ill,—since God is good, and loss is gain."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

By Courtesy of the Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE POOL": *An Etching by Frederick L. M. Griggs*

FREDERICK LANDSEER MAUR GRIGGS is a British etcher, born in Hertfordshire in 1876. With the thoughtful guidance of a cultured mother, and a good friend, Francis Latchmore, he discovered the path to beauty in his youth. He began to work in the field of architecture, but soon turned to etching.

Mr. Griggs is especially devoted to the Gothic and his plates often portray great edifices built entirely of the substance of imagination. He has made comparatively few plates—about three dozen—and only one third of them represent realist subjects. He aims to visualize the old England before the epoch of Henry VIII, before the destruction and havoc that demolished so much medieval beauty.

Mr. Griggs looks back nostalgically to a remote and happy and beautiful past, across the barrier of Renaissance change and industrial materialization. He is not alone in this yearning for an image and atmosphere that has passed. England has had many such romantics since Horace Walpole purchased Strawberry Hill in 1748. The longing for medievalism was more than a love of architecture, and Mr. Griggs shares with fellow enthusiasts the dream of an ideal that once existed. His pictures are not, however, tenuous and dream-like in substance; they are sturdy and solid in structure and texture.

"The Pool" consists of a bridge and bridge-chapel. The bridge has four unequal spans between cut-waters. The porch of the chapel is entered from the bridge.

As an artist of slowly evolved and carefully planned craftsmanship, Mr. Griggs has been willing to work from four to ten years on a plate. "The Pool" was used in part in another etching, "Linn Bridge."

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Radujte se a veselte se"

Překlad článku o Kresťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

BÝTI VESELÝM znamená radovati se. Jeden z darů, které nám Bůh udělil, je způsobilost neustále se radovati; a stane-li se někdy, že nás radost opouští, zdá se tak jen smrtelnému materiálnímu smyslu. Pravé štěstí nacházíme jen v trvalém, skutečném vědomí, že Bůh, jenž je Láska, je vždy přítomen. Nekonečná Láska nezná ani žal, ani sklamání, ani ukrutnost, ani pronásledování. Tyto záporné myšlenkové stavy jsou tedy neznámy pravému, duchovnímu člověku, stvořenému k obrazu a podobě Boha. V té míře, v jaké jsme si skutečně vědomi naší věčné jednoty s Bohem, s božskou Láskou, zrcadlí se v nás a my projevujeme v naší individuální zkušenosti vlastnosti Lásky, jako jsou roztomilost, veselost a štěstí.

Kristus Ježíš rozprávěl o radosti a veselosti. Jedním ze zvláště potěšujících a ubezpečujících vzkazů jež nám zanechal se mnoha jinými poselstvími pro doby kdy, jak se zdá, hrozí nám pronásledování a doléhá zármutek, je v blahoslavenství (Matouš 5:10-12): "Blahoslavení, kteříž protivenství trpí pro spravedlnost, nebo jejich jest království nebeské. Blahoslavení budete, když vám zlořečiti budou a protivenství činiti, a mluviti všecko zlé o vás, lhouce, pro mne. Radujte se a veselte se, nebo odplata vaše hojná jest v nebesích. Takť zajisté protivili se prorokům, kteříž byli před vámi."

Skutky velikého Ukazovatele cesty dokazovaly neomylnost jeho slov, jakož i jejich praktičnost v uzdravování nemocných, v napravování hříšníků, ve vzkříšení mrtvých. Ve svém lidském životě ukázal, že požehnání provází pronásledování a tupení spravedlivých, těch kdož myslí v souhlase s božským Principem, s Láskou, a zastávají se jej. Ježíš skutečně přinesl lidstvu největší požehnání když překonal smrt a hrob. Není-liž tedy prospěšno, aby se stoupenci Krista, Pravdy, radovali a veselili? V každé době, i za nejkrušnějších okolností, můžeme se radovati z toho, že rozumíme, že Bůh, dobro, je nejvyšší a všemohoucí. Je nemožno aby zlo, v jakékoliv podobě, obstálo vítězně v přítomnosti všemohoucí Lásky.

* * *

Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, Mary Baker Eddy, praví v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 238), "Odpadnouti od Pravdy v době pronásledování znamená, že jsme Pravdu nikdy nepochopili." Jak dobře Mrs. Eddy Pravdě rozuměla! Její pochopení bylo dostatečně silným, aby jí umožnilo snášeti rány zlomyslnosti, závisti a pronásledování, a přece zůstati neochvějně věrnou a poslušnou Principu. Tak splnila to, co jí bylo božsky určeno: předložiti zkormoucenému světu náboženství jež uzdravuje. Ve svém, na Bibli založeném objevu, objasnila učení Krista Ježíše, a učinila je proveditelnými a lidstvu dnes zřejmě dokázatelnými.

Mluvíc dále o pronásledování a jeho vyléčení, Mrs. Eddy píše (v díle The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—První Církev Kristů, Vědec, a Různé, str. 191), "Pronásledování je slabost tyranů vzbuzená jejich strachem, a láska ji vymítí." Jak včasné je toto poselství! V době, kdy armády svobodných národů hájí ideály svobody a spravedlnosti, všichni můžeme dokázati, že jsme okamžitě připraveni sloužiti Bohu tím, že odepřeme dávati v našich myšlenkách víru omylu tyranství. Když svědomitě a bez přestání budeme nahražovati falešný smysl tyranie a pronásledování správným pojmem o spravedlnosti a milosrdenství za sebe, za naše obce a za všechny národy, pomůžeme při vyhlazení vlády despotismu s jejím pronásledováním.

* * *

Ježíšovo napomenutí, abychom se radovali a veselili v dobách pronásledování, vzbudilo nesmírnou vděčnost u jedné mladé, ale vážné, studentky Bible a spisů Mrs. Eddy. Ačkoliv se snažila hleděti k Bohu na prvním místě v každém podnikání, přece se zdálo, že po nějakou dobu narážela jen na odpor, nezdar a zmar. V této neblahé situaci vězela možnost patrné beznadějnosti. A tu se stalo, že byla vedena k tomu, aby se obrátila k učení Krista Ježíše jak jsou tato podána v Blahoslavenstvích. Po zbožném studiu této části Písma přišla k poznání, že není možno přiznávati božské Lásce všemohoucnost, a zároveň připouštěti do našeho vědomí zármutek, tíseň a porážku. Jako odlesk božské Lásky je duchovní člověk vždy spokojený, je si jist, a raduje se. V srdci proniknutém láskou není místo pro hořkost. Milující srdce je srdce jež se veselí, a pravé štěstí nezávisí na osobě, místě nebo na věci, nýbrž pochází vždy z Lásky, nekonečně něžné, moudré, vždy přítomné. Když pak zmíněná studentka šla věrně směrem, kterým tyto myšlenky tíhly, zbavila se pocitu porážky a pronásledování, a počal se jeviti úspěch.

Jeden z veršů "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Matčina večerní modlitba), básně Mrs. Eddy, zní (Poems, str. 4):

"Ó, dopusť, abych radost našla v každé horké slzi,
I v prodlévání naděje, za nevděk a za pohrdání!
Bych čekala, milujíc víc za každou nenávist, a zla se
Nebála—Bůh dobrý jest, a ztráta zisk má v zápětí."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Kresťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Kresťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Kresťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

When the Mud Goes

THE ORDINARY PEASANT house in Chichmany was built of timber, and its distinctive feature was external decoration—the white, geometric figures which from a distance loomed like a vast and brilliant checkerboard. Ages ago the people in Chichmany had tired of the dismalness of the mud in the street and the smoke-blackened ceilings and walls in their houses. Because they had had no chimneys in their stoves, the smoke would pour into the living-room, and there was nothing they could do to brighten the inside of their homes. The smoke would quickly smudge any decorations. But it never touched the outside of their houses; wind and rain might beat on it, but paint could endure the lashings of weather for a long time. To cheer their own souls, they set about decorating their houses on the outside with broad bands of white paint, crisscrossing them diagonally so as to form large and neat geometric figures. One of them started it, the rest followed. Nowhere else in Slovakia—so I was told at Turchansky-Svaty-Martin—did peasants decorate their houses with similar figures and in a similar fashion. This was a Chichmany invention, or perhaps someone there had borrowed the original idea elsewhere and developed and popularized it in Chichmany.

I passed the blocks of houses which, after the fire of 1923, had been rebuilt with money furnished by the Prague government, on the condition that they preserve the local style of architecture. Neither the muddy streets nor the overcast skies could dim their brightness or their gaiety; only a people with cheer in their souls could invent so lively and joyous a style of decoration. It could be seen from a long distance, and even in the dark the white figures, like stars in a moonless sky, winked a merry welcome to the passer-by.

I went to the newly built schoolhouse. The principal showed me the woodwork of the boys. Out of gnarled little limbs, out of bushes nibbled off by cows, out of the bulbous roots of windtorn saplings, these Chichmany lads from six to twelve had fashioned with their own skillful hands, with a knife as their only implement, an array of striking objects. . . .

"They can carve almost anything they see," said the principal, "and they love to do it just for the fun they get out of it. Nobody ever teaches it to them, just as nobody teaches our little girls the art of embroidery. They watch their mothers and their sisters, and they do it just for fun. Yes, our children here have extraordinary gifts." . . .

A peasant had come to Chichmany with a wagonload of plums. . . . They were large, purple, juicy plums. One of the teachers bought a bagful and invited the principal, his wife, and me to eat them. We stood in the street in front of the schoolhouse and ate and praised their flavor and joked about the mud and talked. We tried to explain how a great folk art grew up in a community that had for centuries been tucked away in the mountains.

"I have traveled widely in Slavic villages," I said, "but I've never been in any that had as rich and original a folk art as this village. Perhaps the Slovak peasantry is artistically the most gifted of all the Slav peasantries in the world."

"We're getting too much civilization now," said one of the teachers.

"Do you think," I said, "it will kill the impulse for original art?"

"When the mud goes," remarked the principal's wife, "the embroideries will also go."

"That's the truth," said one of the teachers. "The men here no longer wear costumes, except the very old men."

"But the songs will remain," the principal thought.

"I'm wondering if they'll all remain," I said.

"Oh, yes," said the principal with confidence.

"The Matitsa in Turchansky-Svaty-Martin is collecting them," I said.

"And I am also collecting them," said the principal.

"They'll be preserved on the printed page, anyway," I said.

"But perhaps no new songs will come out of the mountains," said the principal's wife, with a note of regret.—From "We Shall Live Again," by MAURICE HINDUS, copyright, 1939, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

Winter Signature

Winter will write its silent signature
Against the hills and where the tides flow by,
We yet shall see how color can endure—
The blue and calm reflection of the sky.
Here is a blueness that the sky bequeaths
Unto the water and a stir of frost
Moves in the wind when suddenly the geese
Fly up the estuaries and are lost.

This is a landscape written by the snow,
Here is a quiet summer could not find;
Something about these hills and valleys show
Winter is writ in faith; beyond the blind
Enigma of the dust we learn to trace
That hidden beauty nothing can erase.

BAYKA RUSSELL

Dvořák's Sojourn in Iowa

AT LAST, Dvořák had his whole family together. . . . Three days later, on June 3rd, 1893, his entire party of eleven—Dvořák and his wife, the six children, Mme. Koutecká, who had brought them over, Kovařík and a housemaid—plentifully supplied with provisions, boarded the train for Spillville. . . .

Dvořák was enchanted with everything he saw and heard. He felt altogether "at home" in the prosperous and tidy village, with its comfortable houses and its Church of St. Wenceslas. The beautiful surroundings, too, reminded him of the homeland: here were fruitful fields, thick woods, and, not far away, the Turkey river. The spacious one-storey, eight-room house on Main Street (still standing) which they had found for him, was just the thing. It was owned by a German, Herr Schmidt. Kovařík, of course, was staying with his parents near-by.

Dvořák, the master, lived here precisely as he had in Vysoká. The first day he was up at four, exploring the countryside. At last, after eight months, he could again hear the birds sing! . . .

He received the Czechish appellation roughly corresponding to "Squire Dvořák," particularly since the local butcher was also called Dvořák. Returning from his morning walk, Dvořák always stopped for a few minutes' chat with the shoemaker, whose name was Benda, like the teacher in Dvořák's later opera, "Jacobin."

It was not easy to find a piano. Since there was no other solution, they had to cart over the one belonging to the Kovaříks, which was then thoroughly polished and tuned. When evening came, just as in Vysoká, Dvořák used to sit down to a game of cards. Then again, late at night, he would sometimes be heard playing old Bohemian folk-songs on his violin.

Dvořák was a very happy man.—From "Anton Dvořák," by PAUL STEFAN. (New York: Greystone.)

Smoke From My Chimney

IT IS SIMPLY RIDICULOUS how we are made happy by the smallest and most insignificant things. At least, you would agree that smoke from a chimney is unimportant. An essential, utilitarian thing, you would say; a thing without the least poetic meaning. You would, of course, be perfectly right. And yet—

* * *

Last night, just before the hall clock struck twelve times, I looked out my east window. The whole world was washed white with moonlight. The tile roofs of the other houses, ordinarily a dull blue, had been neatly papered with shining tin foil. I stood at that window, entranced. Riding high in a company of brilliant stars was an enormous silver moon. The world had turned ethereal, almost too beautiful for me to bear. And then I saw something which rationalized the scene, made it homely and humble, brought it close. For, against the cold black velvet sky, into the midst of that dazzling company of stars, lifted a plume of smoke from my chimney. Lovely as chiffon it was, milky white, scarf-like. It was the one human touch which was necessary. I stood there and gazed. Smoke from a chimney. What should that signify? And yet I could not go away. It braved the whole dark firmament, that trail of smoke; it ventured among the stars. It made no apologies for its daring, either.

* * *

I crept into bed, shivering; and then I went on thinking about smoke. Few things give me such delight as the sight of smoke coming from my own chimney. Such a proprietary feeling; such confidence and quiet content. Possibly it is mere smugness of which I should be ashamed and, if so, I have confessed. As my car tops the hill, on a winter's night, and the house is standing there against a sky of cool mother-of-pearl or else against the diamond glitter of stars, I like to see that little pillar of smoke creeping up and out my chimney as though to comfort and shelter the whole world.

* * *

Still thinking of smoke, I remembered the smoke which comes from chimneys in New Mexico. A thin blue smoke, that is, indescribably fragrant. The smoke which is given out by burning piñon wood. No use describing it. Either you have smelled it, in which case you will understand; or else you haven't, and the joy is still before you. Not like sandal wood, not like incense, and yet delicious: cleaner, purer, because bespeaking the out-of-doors—wind and sunshine on the mesa, rain and powdered snow and shadow on the mountains. I used suddenly, walking the little white streets of Santa Fé, to stop and sniff. Yes, that was it. Blue piñon smoke, puffing industriously from a chimney back in that court hung with red peppers along the eaves. And, as I remember, burning scrub cedar gives out a smoke almost as pleasing; Augustine stuffed my little stove with it, each morning before I was up, and I lay there until my room was warm—sniffing contentedly.

* * *

I once thought peat smoke was my favorite. It is blue, too, but denser and more pungent than the piñon. Peat smoke penetrating the Irish evening, in town or out. Peat smoke overlying many a smoldering bedroom fire in many a damp Irish inn of Kerry or Connemara. Blue peat smoke, the color of evening; so that you hardly notice it at all, but are aware of its presence by the fragrance. Or sometimes blue peat smoke rising from a succession of rude chimneys, ranged each a trifle higher than the next, up a rocky hill path into a daffodil sky. Blue peat smoke almost the color of the Mourne Mountains in an Irish poster by Paul Henry. Blue peat smoke blowing into the clear air which encircled Croagh Patrick, down which the Saint drove away the snakes. Blue peat smoke nearly the color of that inlet from the sea, with the western sky just laying a darkening finger upon it.

* * *

Then, realizing I was being downright sentimental about such a prosaic thing as smoke, I knew it was time to go to sleep. And sleep came, induced by the scent of the piñon, the subtle shadowy blue of peat smoke out of an Irish cottage with a roof of turf. But the image of a little furtive feather of quite ordinary white smoke, emerging from my own chimney of a winter evening, brought me the surest satisfaction of all.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Making Hitler's Peace Blitz Rebound? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

What will America's answer be if it is confronted in the near future with an alluring "peace" offer —say a Trojan Christmas horse—from Adolf Hitler?

The United States is definitely expecting a major political offensive from Berlin as a consequence of Axis reverses on all fronts. It is assumed that Hitler's purpose will be to end the present fighting in a draw rather than a Nazi defeat and that his minimum hope will be to put the burden of continuing the war upon the United Nations. Hitler would count this an important psychological victory, equal to the destruction of many divisions of Allied forces.

The American decision is not in doubt. It will be rejected. American political leaders of both parties are firmly agreed on that stand. They are preparing for this offensive as carefully as they would prepare against any new Axis attack.

The problem is not what to reply but how to reply—how to counter a peace blitz so that it will not only fail in its objective but rebound to the disadvantage of its perpetrator. By now most of the world knows that when Hitler talks, all that pacifies isn't peace.

But the need remains to make it doubly clear that a Nazi offer to cease fighting promises nothing in the direction of real peace or real security, would leave the Nazis in control of most of what they have conquered, and would end in nothing more than an armed truce to be torn up whenever Hitler and his aides felt that their own military strength had been sufficiently repaired and that of the Allies had sufficiently waned—as democratic military power has usually done in time of peace.

Watchful Waiting

Until the Hitler peace offensive comes out into the open—there are already signs of it sticking its head above the diplomatic ramparts — the American counterstroke can only be partly formed. But it is taking discernible shape.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull will certainly avoid the position of rejecting a real peace. They can be counted upon to return any Hitler offer with a bill of particulars outlining exactly what the United Nations mean by peace and offering the world a clear criterion by which to judge Hitler's true intentions.

This criterion is by no means finally nor fully prepared but present evidence is that it would be stiff and exacting. The United Nations are not waging a "soft" war and they aren't contemplating a "soft" peace. The tests would most certainly include the following:

1. Refusal by the United States to deal in any way at any time with Hitler or a Hitler-sponsored government or to deal with any Nazi leader or any Nazi government.

2. Insistence that the United States will make no commitments and give no assurances to any German government which does not plainly draw its authority from the German people and represent the wishes of the German people.

3. Demand for what in fact would be complete capitulation and the assumption of only such negotiations as would affect the details of the armistice. The intention of the Allies is to break the military power of the enemy, not permit Germany to negotiate its maintenance.

4. Immediate and full withdrawal of German forces from every area which the Nazis have occupied, prior to even opening any discussion of peace terms—this to be a first token of peaceful intention.

5. Agreement in advance by all the United Nations on the terms of any armistice with the Axis. The Allies are committed under the Declaration of Washington of January, 1942, to make no peace with the Axis independent of each other. This commitment will forestall independent armistice negotiations.

Kaiser's Strategy

The prospective Hitler "peace" move is not without an historic parallel. The Kaiser did it in 1918 about a month before the end came. To appeal to American democracy, the Kaiser quickly installed a figurehead as Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, a kind of parlor Socialist who had not been identified with the extreme militaristic party, and the new Chancellor's first act was to suggest a negotiated peace.

President Wilson himself engineered a campaign of psychological warfare which stands up signally well in retrospect and may well offer a useful pattern to the Government today. He didn't reject it and he assuredly didn't accept it, and he did not let fall on him or the Allies the onus of keeping the war going.

President Wilson replied with some revealing questions and stipulations. He wanted to know if the Chancellor was prepared to accept in advance all of the terms the President had previously laid down. Would Germany withdraw its forces from invaded territory? For whom was the Chancellor speaking, for the Kaiser or for the German people and how was America to know?

Thus Mr. Wilson was not caught in the meshes of the Kaiser's deceptive peace offensive and he countered this campaign of words so skillfully that through the exchange he actually ended by weakening the German dictatorship which had sought to use it to weaken the Allies. This was effective psychological warfare in the best Wilsonian manner and it undoubtedly hastened the collapse of the Kaiser's regime. This is exactly what the United States Government will aim to accomplish if and when Hitler tries to repeat it.

Dedo, or Chris, and His Liberty Lunch: Epic Of a Macedonian Villager Now an American

By R. H. Markham

Along Freedom's Trails
Twenty-fifth of 30 articles

If you were in a day-dreaming mood, and were painting a very bright future for yourself, or your brother, or your son, I don't suppose you'd make your hero a "hot dog vendor," would you? That hardly seems an ideal calling, does it? You probably wouldn't imagine yourself crossing a continent, an ocean, and half of another continent just to run a hamburger stand. But such an eating place is also a business enterprise. And I want to tell the story of a Macedonian villager, who worked his way up to the position of a useful loyal American, by running a little lunch stand.

You could see him any day in Detroit, by taking a long ride in a bus out West Jefferson Street. You would pass some very drab houses, and other pleasant ones. You would traverse areas inhabited predominantly by Hungarians, others by Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, and finally you'd come to a cross street bearing the heroic name of Tecumseh. On one of the four corners of Tecumseh and Jefferson, you'd see a small lone building, bearing in large letters the sign "Liberty Lunch." So you see, selling sandwiches and coffee is not quite so prosaic as one might imagine, for the name Liberty is always glamorous and romantic, especially in a case like this.

Symbol of Freedom

And it is not by accident either, that a Macedonian calls his humble restaurant-store "Liberty." It was the means of liberating himself and family; it symbolizes the atmosphere he has found in his adopted country; it tells of the kind of new order he has dreamed might be established in Europe. Liberty may be more precious to a modest sandwich vendor than to many other people. He doesn't make speeches about it, he just lives it.

If some afternoon you should go into this little shop, which is a kind of corner grocery as well as restaurant, you'd be greeted by the proprietor, Mr. Christo Vishin, known by his relatives as Dedo (Grandpa) Hristo, and by his customers as Chris. When at home among his children, and nephews, and nieces, and grandchildren, he rather likes the patriarchal, old-world title, "Dedo" Hristo, for Dedo has been hallowed by much respect, good will and authority. A Dedo in Macedonia is looked up to and his word carries weight. Macedonians take their hats off to Dedos and rise when Dedos enter the room.

However, when Mr. Vishin is in an American mood, and among comrades with a he-man pose, he likes Chris. Such one syllable nicknames—very often, indeed, the nickname is "Nick"—serve as a kind of evidence that an immigrant is Americanized. It's a password into the circle of real Americans, a sesame to the inner chamber of Americanism.

Mr. Christo Vishin is a "Boufchanin," which means he was born in the Macedonian village of Bouf, and he was born a Turkish subject, for at that time Bouf, which rhymes with woof, formed part of the Sultan's empire. The village contained about 300 low, flat-roofed houses, strung along three little streams, and surrounded by thin-soiled hills. Oak woods formed a green or brown setting for the red-tiled dwellings, and if one looked down upon the scene from a hilltop, Bouf seemed a bright and glowing place. The red and orange homespun garments of the women, and the vivacious village dances added to the appearance of gaiety. Folk songs and shepherds' flutes heightened that impression.

But in reality, Bouf was not gay; at least, not according to the report of Christo Vishin. In the first place, it was long "pod tursko igo" (under the Turkish yoke), and even though its inhabitants had a Christian church and school, they did not enjoy Turkish masters. Also, life there was very insecure. Haiduks or Chetniks or armed revolutionists were fighting to free Macedonia from the Turks. As always happens in the Balkans, these bands of armed Robin Hoods —half heroes, half bandits—also fought against one another. This was especially true at that point, since Turkish, Greek, Albanian, Bulgarian and Serbian interests all met at Bouf. They met and they clashed. However the fights turned out, the Boufchani (the people of the village) always suffered. No family was safe; no father could plan for his children.

In addition, the economic situation was such, that people of that area found it hard to make a living. The soil was poor, the land was insufficient, there was no industry, communications were deplorable. Bouf was a very lonely place, hidden amid millennial hills, almost out of the world. Deep darkness blotted it out at night; narrow horizons shut it in by day; no glowing highways of hope diverged from it toward wealth, or fame, or power, or beauty. Each year was a round of planting, hoeing, scything, sickling, weaving, caring for animals, eating dark bread, singing sad ballads, carrying heavy loads. This somber and unending cycle of mountain experiences was relieved by exuberant holiday dances, sweet lullabies, and colorful costumes.

There were too many people in Bouf and too little bread, so every spring scores of the men went from there to neighboring towns, or cites, or countries, to work, usually as carpenters, sometimes as gardeners, or day laborers. The best of them have earned in that way as much as a dollar a day each. Late in the fall they returned with their savings.

Social Discipline

This hard, uncertain life brought a certain moral gain to the Boufchani in the way of social discipline. The families were large, and contained sometimes as many as 40 members, and each household held all things in common. The products of the field, garden, stable, and the savings of the wandering carpenters were all turned into a family fund. The work and conduct of the family members, as well as the fruit of their labor, were managed by the patriarch. The system was both intimate and rigid. Frugality and duty-doing prevailed. Social control, as exercised by the family chief, was inexorable. The Boufchani learned to abhor luxury, scorn self-indulgence, and to help each other.

Revolution on a large scale began to sweep over Macedonia in 1903; a war broke out in 1912, another in 1913, another in 1914. They are still raging there. Parts of Macedonia changed hands many times; the land was frequently partitioned, and all hope for real freedom or tranquillity seemed to flee away. The Boufchani wanted to flee also. They were told of a country where men could be free, and where they could make money, so, in the course of a few years, about a fourth of the village migrated to the United States and Canada.

Among them was Christo Vishin. He came straight to Detroit, arriving here 22 years ago. Like most of his fellow immigrants, he left his family, consisting of a wife and three children, in Macedonia. He planned to get a job, earn some money, establish a home, and send for them. The plan was much simpler than its realization. No one was waiting here to bid a warm welcome to an obscure, rought peasant from wild and distant Macedonia. Vishin did not know English, and was unaccustomed to city life. Besides, his whole tradition, handed down through generations, was opposed to wheels and transmission lines and gigantic factories. He was a self-reliant man, who had gone about on foot, counted on his own strength, performed small individual tasks. So he began working on a lunch stand, owned by an earlier immigrant from Bouf. He formed part of another Bouf, that began growing up in Detroit.

Pioneers in a New Land

Though appearing strange at first sight, that was a typical American development. Here again were pioneers in a new land. They were like the early settlers in Tennessee, or Kentucky, or Oregon, but instead of sitting in a wilderness they pitched their tents among a forest of factories, and pounding hammers, and roaring engines. However, they were not yet a part of that world; they made a world of their own. They baked bread, opened little lunch stands, made sandwiches, sold refreshments to the workers in that wilderness of machines. They learned a few simple American words, stuck by one another, lived near one another, and established themselves on the fringe of American life, selling quick snacks to the passerby.

The first thing Christo Vishin did on reaching here, was to take steps toward becoming an American citizen, for he wanted to belong to the new country and the new nation, as soon as possible. Then he set very humbly to work. He lived in a drab room amid other aliens, and was almost as far from real America as when he was in Macedonia. He worked long, and he worked late, and he earned very little, because, in spite of all the legends circulating in Europe, he found one couldn't just sail from Bulgaria to Detroit and pick up dollars.

However, he did earn some money, and relentlessly saved it. He lived on bread, and peppers, and hamburgers, forewent amusements, and avoided self-indulgence. He was more frugal even than the proverbial Connecticut Yankees, and by 1926, six years after he landed, he was a United States citizen, a partner in the business, and the possessor of a ticket by land and water for his eldest son from Macedonia to Detroit. He was making his plans work out. He had begun to reunite the family. The next year, after the eldest son arrived, he brought over his wife, with a younger son and daughter. Like Jacob, he had finished his first seven years of servitude.

Like Jacob also, he had to serve seven more, even two times seven. But if you had looked in upon Mr. Christo Vichin, as he worked in his little lunchroom after that first period of toil and achievement, you would have beheld a pleasant American vision. That is, if you looked beyond the surface.

Outwardly the scene would be rather commonplace, even rude. Men in overalls and slouchy caps would be eating simple food in a rough and noisy manner, and when they spoke to one another it would be in broken English. You might have seen a Greek, a Hungarian, a Bulgarian, a Rumanian, a Serb, and you might have thought you were right back in the Balkans. But what you could really have seen in the form of the somewhat crude lunchroom keeper was a new American, who had come from a sad and wretched Balkan village, who had learned much of a new language, become a citizen of a new country, established his own business, reunited his family, and placed their feet on the road to a better future.

Already Mr. Vishin had a large, attractive brick house. It was brand new, on a delightful new street, with lawns and trees, distant from slums, and far from tumble-down shacks. Among his neighbors were Macedonians, Rumanians, Greeks, Tennesseeans. How far the Vishins had wandered, and how long they had toiled that they might live in their own one-family home on Amazon Street! Come all you uncles and aunts and cousins and neighbors in Bouf; come and see what progress your fellow villager, Hristo, has made in America. A crash came and the Vishin family had to leave their lovely home.

That, however, wasn't the end. Two years later Mr. Vishin bought another house. Later, in a true Macedonian manner, he sold that for a larger, two family dwelling, in which his eldest son now lives with his family, and his elder daughter with her family, along with Grandpa and Grandma Vishin and the two remaining unmarried Vishin children. They are all together in a patriarchal way. It was in that home in a pleasantly-furnished sitting room I had the pleasure of visting those fellow-citizens of mine whom far-off Bouf had given my country.

This chronicle is simple and prosaic, even banal, but it is also full of romance. It seems to have no glamor, but is really as gay as a rainbow. Mr. Vishin's older son is a pattern-maker at Ford, and is helping America preserve her freedom. His younger son, thoroughly trained in a special Ford trade school, is an engineer in the Navy, and performing a very vital task. The whole family is solid, frugal, harmonious, little given to self-indulgence. Four of the members have autos, two own real estate. Practically all the other Vishin relatives in Detroit and Flint, also, own property. Some are fairly rich.

Most Boufchani in Michigan possess valuable real estate. They help one another, and make large loans to one another on a neighborly basis, just as for decades in patriarchal Bouf. Though they are rigid in morals, and vigorously eschew jitterbugging, zoot suits, and loose amusements, they esteem progress, send their children to school, take a lively interest in serious matters, and constantly try to better their situation.

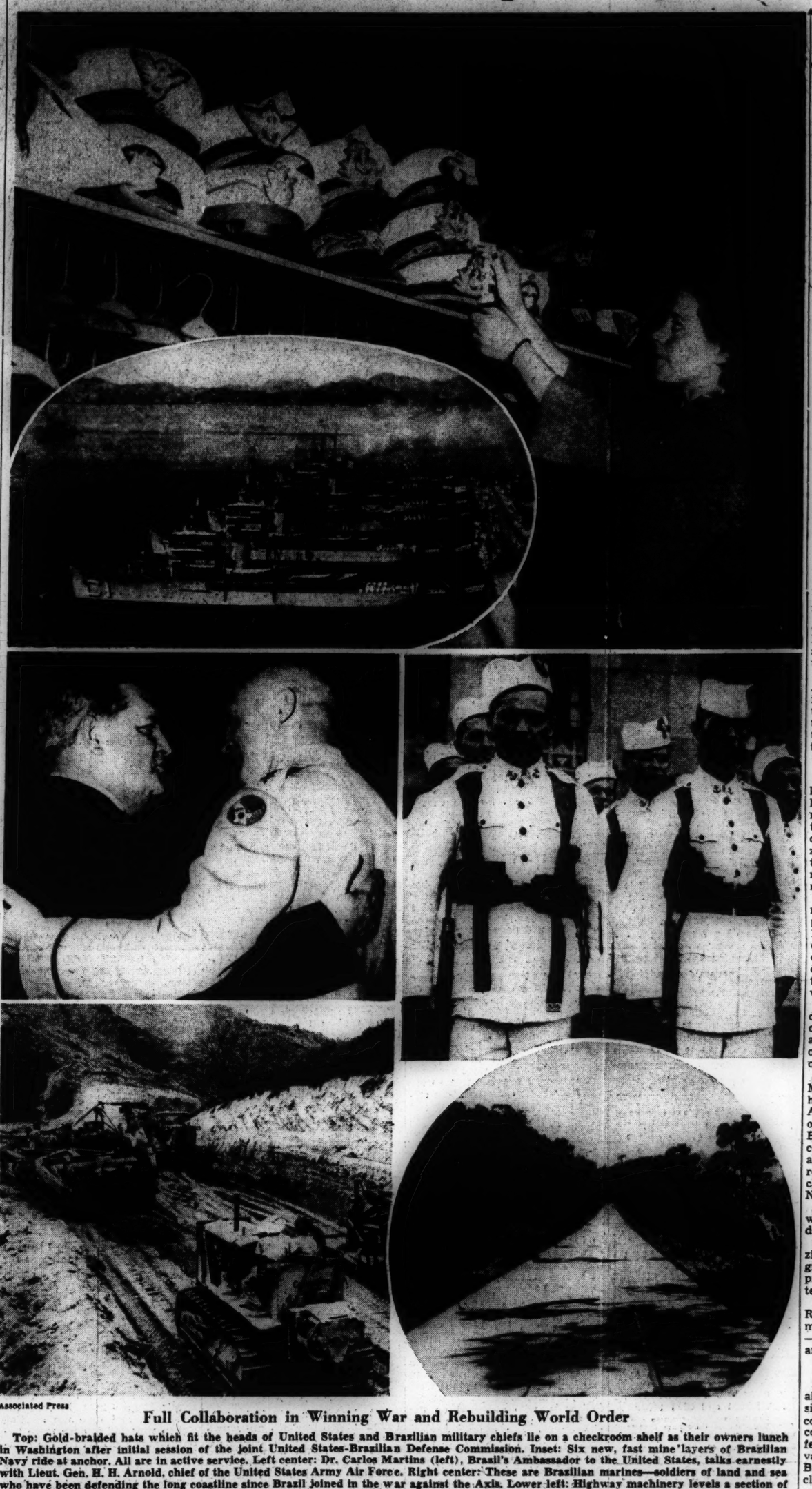
Supports War Effort

A few Macedonians, both here and in the Old Country, have followed false leaders who told them that Hitler was the liberator of Macedonia, and Hristo Vishin has rejected all such abominations. He does not pretend to be a philosopher or statesman, but, after hastening to become an American, has unreservedly devoted himself to American democracy from the beginning. He is an ardent advocate of labor organization, and joins with most other Boufchani and with practically all Americans in vigorous support of our war efforts.

Though he has cast his lot unconditionally with this country and become a member of a new nation, he has not forgotten Macedonia or his Bouf. And he firmly believes that in helping the United Nations win the war he is helping establish an international order that will bring freedom to all peoples in the Balkans, including those in Macedonia and in Bouf.

There is a very bright little granddaughter, Anna, in Dedo Hristo's two-family house, and beautiful Macedonian lullabies are often sung to her. As the grandfather hears them, he recalls how the very same lullabies were sung to his own babies in distant, meager, lonely Bouf, and he sees with joy what America has done even for a sandwich vendor. He sees also what America may help do for the world. He is very happy to be part of that America and give it the last full measure of his devotion.

Brazilian Crack Troops to Fight Overseas?



Associated Press

Full Collaboration in Winning War and Rebuilding World Order

Top: Gold-braided hats which fit the heads of United States and Brazilian military chiefs lie on a checkroom shelf as their owners lunch in Washington after initial session of the joint United States-Brazilian Defense Commission. Inset: Six new, fast mine layers of Brazilian Navy ride at anchor. All are in active service. Left center: Dr. Carlos Martins (left), Brazil's Ambassador to the United States, talks earnestly with Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Force. Right center: These are Brazilian marines—soldiers of land and sea who have been defending the long coastline since Brazil joined in the war against the Axis. Lower left: Highway machinery levels a section of Brazilian strategic highway. Most of the machinery used in constructing the road was made in United States. Lower right: A completed section of the Brazilian highway between Rio de Janeiro and Petropilis. The great highway runs north and south from Fortezala to Porto Alegre, a distance of 4,113 miles, and when completed will connect strategic sections of the country.

'Joining Up' of Dakar changes defensive attitude to offensive enthusiasm in growing army.

Brazil, largest nation by area in the Western Hemisphere, is entering a new period in its contribution to the war effort of the United Nations, due to removal of Dakar as a threat of Nazi attack from Africa. Today The Christian Science Monitor tells how Brazilian troops are being drilled for overseas duty. Later articles will tell how Brazil is preparing to help feed a starved world, and aiding the diplomatic campaign to liberate Europe from the Nazi yoke.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

From Brazil come reports that some of the crack troops disposed along the strategic "bulge" opposite Dakar are already being considered for overseas duty beside soldiers of other United Nations, now that the menace of direct Nazi attack on Brazil has been shoved aside.

Gen. Amaro Bittencourt of the Brazilian Army summarized what the "joining up" of Dakar means to Brazil, no longer facing the prospect of Nazi bombers poised to strike only eight hours distant across the narrows of the South Atlantic.

"The menace of Dakar has disappeared," declared General Bittencourt, who until recently represented Brazil on the Inter-American Defense Commission at Washington. "If Dakar had been occupied by the Germans, it would have served as a base for air and sea attacks on our shipping and territory."

With Dakar and most of North Africa on the Allied side, Brazilians are asking how they can turn their energies, their growing army, their enthusiasm, and their industrial potential from the defensive to the offensive.

Manpower

United Nations strategists are keenly aware that in Brazil they have on their side the largest reservoir of manpower in any nation of the Western Hemisphere, outside of the United States. Brazilians number 45,000,000, or more than any one of these European nations: the British Isles, Continental France, or Italy.

The size of Brazil's Army is a military secret, but the last reported goal was 250,000. Since 1912, the law has required a year of military service from every man over 21. Should the United Nations ever need Brazilian soldiers by the millions, Brazilians say they will be there.

Before Dakar's sting had been drawn, Brazil was forced to concentrate its Army and Air Force along the exposed coast that juts out to within 1,620 nautical miles of Dakar.

President Vargas and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, who have guided the country into the Allied camp against strong currents of Nazi pressure inside and outside Brazil, have pledged full Brazilian collaboration in winning the war and rebuilding world order. They reaffirmed these aims after American and British troops moved into North Africa.

Brazilians, like the Mexicans whom they so greatly admire, are drilling troops for overseas service.

By land, sea, and in the air, Brazil not only has manpower and a growing technical skill, but occupies one of the world's great strategic positions.

From the mouth of the Amazon River to the border of Uruguay—more than 3,000 miles to the south —Brazil is developing naval bases and airports with U. S. aid.

Great Highway

Brazilian engineers are driving ahead with the great highway designed to run the length of the country, roughly paralleling the coast. It has military value for feeding outposts, and economic value in speeding development of Brazil's tremendous resources including iron, aluminum, magnesium, tropical oils, and foodstuffs.

At some 600 Brazilian airports may be seen flying clubs where young Brazilians for many years have been learning to fly. A potential army of fine pilots exists in this untapped reservoir of Allied flying strength. Present strength of the Brazilian Air Force is reported as 4,000.

Many of the bombers and airborne supplies that reached Egypt, the Near East, and the Far East were ferried through Brazilian Natal and across the South Atlantic.

After going to war as one of the United Nations, Brazil placed naval units, under command of Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, United States commander in those waters. Together, American and Brazilian forces have broken up the worst packs of U-boats that for a time swarmed close to the Brazilian shore.

Brazil's prompt action in making its ports and airports available to United States patrols helped to safeguard vital sea lanes for merchant ships en route to Egypt, India, and Australia by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

As long as the front line of fighting is kept in Africa and Europe, Brazilians will want to be over there doing their part. Their thinkers, and the people generally, accept the country's interdependence with other countries. They have discarded narrow isolation, and see that their safety from invasion is inseparable from Allied victory on distant battlefields.

Five New Englanders Selected by Associated Press All-Eastern Football Eleven

Olympics and N. Y. Rovers Meet in Two-Game Series

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The considerably weakened Boston Olympics, whose coach is sparing no efforts to dig up new talent, face off at the Garden tonight in the first of a two-game series with the New York Rovers, current leaders of the Eastern Amateur League. Rovers hold a six-point edge over the Bostonians, who are tied for second with Philadelphia and Curtis Bay Coast Guard.

These two games are the fore-runners of a week end of hockey in which Boston University and M.I.T. open their schedules against each other at the Arena tomorrow night, and the Bruins swing into action against New York Rangers at the Garden Sunday evening. Tuesday the Bruins will be host to Chicago Black Hawks, whose victory over the Rangers last night boosted them into a tie with Detroit Red Wings for the National Hockey League lead.

The Olympics tonight will be without Corp. Al (Fishy) Dumond, who completed his Air Force course here and who has been sent to Indiana for further training. In addition they will also take the ice without big Eddie Barry, who has enlisted in the U. S. Coast Guard and who is scheduled to leave for Curtis Bay by train tonight. The next time Eddie appears in Boston it will probably be as a member of Mel Harwood's Coast Guard sextet.

Last Games for Cy

These two games will mark the final appearance of Cy Beigler, the Regina boy who came to the 'Pics on loan from the Bruins a year ago and whose six-months' leave from the R. C. A. F. was suddenly cancelled. He was a member of the quintet of Canadians who included Jack McGill, Clare Martin, Lloyd Gronsdal, and Jake Wade, and was the only one who remained an amateur. The other four turned professional when the Bruins lost the Kraut line, and have since joined various armed service units across the border. Beigler was originally ordered to report immediately earlier this week, but later was given two weeks in which to appear at his unit in Saskatoon.

Meanwhile Coach Hago Harrington is doing all he can to locate enough talent to replace these losses. He has sent wires to many hockey centers and although he has hopes of landing something, so far he has heard nothing in reply.

Undefeated at Home

The Olympics will have their hands full trying to turn back the Rovers in both games and so protect their record of being undefeated at home. Their line-up is sort of a patch-work affair with Ray Chaisson the only remaining first-line veteran. Ray will have as wings Hec Rousseau and Ed Reed and it may take this new combination a little time to get accustomed to each other.

For a second line the 'Pics will have Gerry Bauer, Clarence Schmidt, and Bob Jeremiah, while on the third they will offer two new boys, Don Mellor and Clarence Russell, who will work with Freddie Maloon. Mellor played some games for Boston last winter while Russell started this season with Rovers. Defensemen will be Ty Andersen, Red Anderson, Beigler, and Norm Walker, while Craig McClelland will be in goal.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	6	3	3	15	49	39
Chicago	6	3	3	15	43	36
Boston	6	5	1	13	42	39
Toronto	6	6	0	12	54	39
Montreal	4	7	2	10	41	54
New York	4	8	1	9	45	69

Results Dec. 3
Montreal 4, Toronto 2.
Chicago 3, New York 1.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins had a lengthy practice at the Garden yesterday noon, posing for pictures both before and after the session . . . Bill Shill took part in the workout, having snapped back after his collision with Jack Stewart Tuesday . . . Olympics had a light workout last night.

* * *

Before they left for England with the R. C. A. F., Woody Dumart and Milt Schmidt picked an all-star hockey team of the present . . . They put Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins in goal, Dit Clapper of the Bruins and Ott Heller of New York Rangers at defense, and Sweeney Schriner, Toronto Maple Leafs, at left wing, Syl Apps of the Leafs at center, and Gordie Drillon of Canadiens and Bryan Hextall of Rangers at right wing . . . Right wing was the only position they disagreed on, with Schmidt holding out for Hextall . . . Art Ross was named coach . . . Bobby Bauer is due to follow Woody and Milt to England as soon as he finishes his wireless course . . . Bobby's linemates went in as physical instructors and therefore did not have to be trained so long.

* * *

Only game in the N. H. L. tomorrow night will see Canadiens at Toronto . . . Sunday night, besides the Bruins-Rangers clash, Toronto will be at Detroit and Canadiens at Chicago . . . Terry Reardon, former Bruin, scored two goals last night as Canadiens beat Toronto 4-2 . . . Canadiens are said to be eyeing Montreal Royals with the hope of landing something . . . Previous to their win last night, they had gone tight straight games without a victory . . . Royals' players mentioned included Goalie Durnan and Forwards Mahaffy and Lee.

Track Will Keep Going This Winter

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although official word is delayed until the annual Amateur Athletic Union convention at Chicago Dec. 11, 12 and 13, it is apparent from this distance that track and field, like all other branches of major sports, will continue as long as sufficient manpower is available.

Despite the loss of numerous big names since the 1941-42 campaign, most of the major indoor meets will be run off this winter up and down the eastern seaboard and through the Midwest.

As an A. A. U. spokesman hinted recently, these meets are important, not merely as spectacles, but as stimulants and developers of young America in this war effort. "Remember," he said, "the youngsters of today may be the fighters of tomorrow."

Service Stars

Several top-flight figures now in the service will be available for the big indoor meets. Among them are Eulace Peacock, sprinter, now at the Manhattan Beach (N. Y.) Coast Guard station; Fred Wolcott, hurdler, now at the Georgia Naval Pre-Flight School; Joe McCluskey, national 10,000- and 15,000-meter champion, at the North Carolina Pre-Flight School; and Charley Beetham, Walter Mehl, Tommy Deckard and Campbell Kane—all well known in track circles as distance and middle-distance stars and all stationed at the Iowa Pre-Flight School.

Some of these boys may be transferred before the start of the indoor season, of course. But most of them will be allowed to compete. At least, such is the understanding at this writing. It may be, however, that lack of time for conditioning will make new records unlikely.

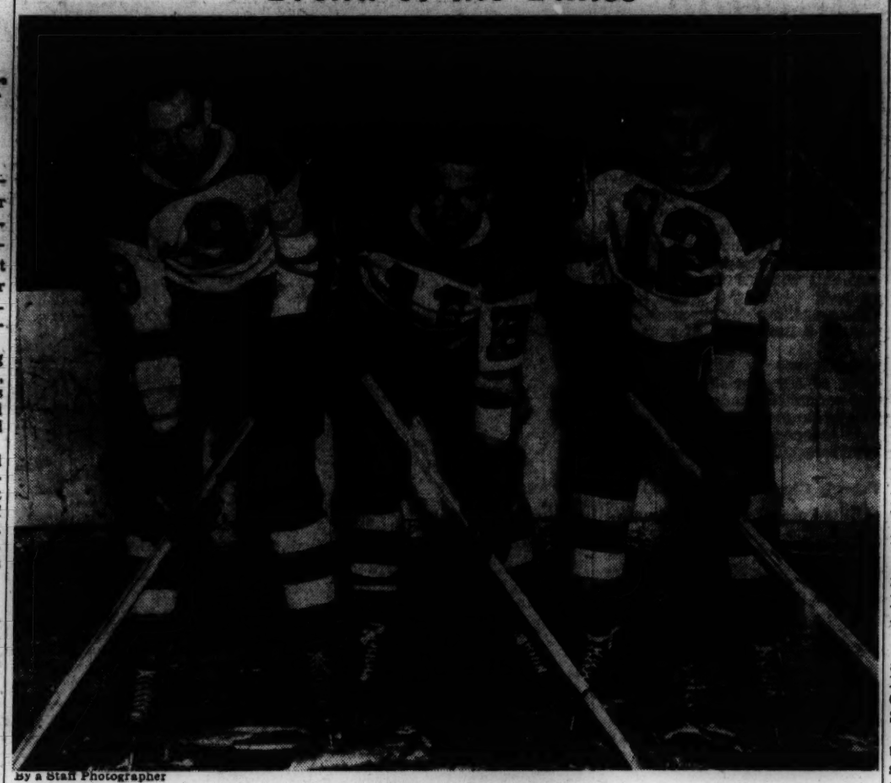
Rice Around

The list of non-service participants assures the track and field customer of a few thrills, even if those now laboring for Uncle Sam are unable to compete. Greg Rice, the two- and three-mile king, is ready to run again. Gil Dodds, the miler, is around. So are Corny Warmerdam, the pole vaulter; Harold Davis, the sprinter; Johnny Borican, Gene Venzke and others not so well known, such as Adam Berry and Joe Williamson, the high jumpers.

The eastern indoor campaign gets under way on Feb. 6 with the annual Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden. Then follow the B. A. A. meet here in the Boston Garden; the New York A. C. fixture, the national indoor championships, the I. C. 4-A meet, the New York K. of C. games, the Chicago relays, and the Cleveland K. of C. meet. Boston expects only one major show. The Prout and Veterans of Foreign Wars meets are out for the duration.

The New York Metropolitan championships and Metropolitan intercollegiate meet were canceled because the Army has taken over the New York Coliseum. The annual Pennsylvania A. C. games at Philadelphia, usually held on Feb. 12, are uncertain, but there is still a chance they will be held.

Trend of the Times



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Bruins' Sprout Line

These three boys are the youngest ever to play as a line for the Boston Bruins, and they may be the youngest ever to play as a unit in the National Hockey League. Left to right: Bill Shill, who is 19; Don Gallinger, 17, and Armand (Bep) Guidolin, only 16. They will see action again against New York Rangers here Sunday.

Bulldog Mentor Has Made Two Bowls in Two Years

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4—Coach Wally Butts has been at the University of Georgia only four short years, but the head football coaching job can be his for some time to come judging from the record he has turned in on the gridiron.

Within the short span of a boy's college course Butts has given the Bulldogs two Bowl teams and their first Southeastern Conference championship in history. Last season, with one loss and one tie during the regular season Georgia was invited to the Orange Bowl in Miami where they defeated Texas Christian, and this New Year's Day they will make an appearance in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena.

The Bulldogs had a remarkable record this season despite their one loss to Auburn Tigers by a 26-13 score. They won their first nine games in a row, and then wound up by swamping unbeaten Georgia Tech 34-0 to finish second behind Ohio State in the final Associated Press standing of national elevens.

Amazing Records

The 13 seniors on the Bulldog squad that will face the Pacific Coast champion Jan. 1 have compiled some amazing records. They have scored in every game in which they have played, including freshman games. One of their number, Frankie Sinkwich, has made All-America the last two years. This year he established a new record among major college performers for total ground gained with well over 2,000 yards to his credit. This year he was awarded the Heisman Trophy for being voted the best all-around football player in the United States. He and Coach Wally Butts will journey to New York to be presented with this award in a few days.

One of the most amazing and at the same time unique records in college football annals was established over this four-year period by Leo Costa, Georgia's place-kicking artist. Leo has personally scored in every one of those 34 games in which his mates have participated. The curious part of it is that Costa is credited with playing only four minutes of football during his three years on the varsity. Time is out when point after touchdown is tried. Therefore, Costa's play has not legally earned him a letter from the standpoint of actual time played, but Coach Butts has realized that he was so valuable to the team that Costa has been awarded a letter for the past two seasons. Costa is the third highest scorer on the Georgia team this year, accounting for approximately 40 points during the season.

Covered Ground

During the Florida game which Georgia won 75-0, sports writers figured out that Costa, without appearing officially in the game for even one minute, actually covered more ground than any player on either team. Georgia scored 11 touchdowns. The distance from the bench to the goal is 50 yards. Costa, running out 11 times to kick points after, actually covered 1,100 yards.

Like many other athletic teams before contests, the Georgia eleven said a prayer before every game. The entire squad repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison in the clubhouse, and then the starting eleven repeated it once more before taking the field for the kick-off.

* * *

Georgia Tech never had a show in the Georgia game . . . The Jackets were caught against Georgia just as the Bulldogs were against Auburn and Boston College was against Holy Cross. It was the first "off" game for the Engineers after a splendid season against Notre Dame, Auburn, Navy, Duke, Kentucky, Alabama, Davidson, and Chattanooga . . . At the beginning of the season Tech was expected to lose to at least three of the above named schools, but the Engineers fooled the experts, and are now headed for the Cotton Bowl on New Year's Day . . . Texas' Coach Bible and Tech's Alexander are old friends, both being on the Football Rules Committee, and both jumped at the chance to play each other.

Eldon R. Lindsey

Freshmen Paid Big Tribute By Crusader Coach

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 (AP)—Coach Ank Scanlon doesn't want to "pop off," he says, after only a year of college coaching—but he does know five good reasons why his underdog Holy Cross Crusaders were able to smash vaunted Boston College in the season's biggest gridiron upset.

Four of the reasons, he explained, are freshmen.

And the fifth, which he traces directly to frosh, is team spirit.

"The season, and our Boston game, proved how freshmen can play varsity football," Scanlon, a former Philadelphia high school coach, said at his home here.

Frosh Tackles

"Everything is possible to a freshman. We started frosh tackles—George Connor, 17, and Ted Strojny, 19, and they outplayed Boston's great linemen. We also started Joe McAfee, a freshman back, and in the ninth minute an injury forced me to use another frosh, Joe Campbell, an end.

"Then we gained more ground than all eight of the B. C.'s previous opponents. We got better every period.

"I shouldn't be attempting to explain 1942 scores, when we made more points (55 to 12) against Boston, No. 1 nationally in the Associated Press poll, than we did in our four previous games—Colgate, Brown, Temple and Manhattan.

October Scores

"But I do think you have to write off October scores this year—because freshmen weren't stepping up until November. . . . I'll admit I didn't expect much either from the frosh when the season opened.

"As for the team's spirit: at half-time with Boston I pictured us being ground to pieces in the remainder of the game. But you know what two of my freshmen told me? They said:

"'Relax, Ank—we're just getting started; We'll get three touchdowns in the third period. Well, they did."

Boston College, Holy Cross And Yale Have Men on Team

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Boston College's Eagles, the East's leading team on the basis of won and lost records, and the Crusaders of Holy Cross who dealt the Eagles their lone defeat, each place two men on the 1942 All-Eastern team, selected today by the Associated Press.

The seven remaining places on the team are spread among as many colleges.

Boston College's two representatives are Mike Holovak, backfield ace, and Don Currivan, crack end. Chosen from the Holy Cross array which smeared Boston College 55 to 12 last Saturday in the season's greatest upset, are Johnny Bezemes, talented back, and George Connor, freshman tackle. Connor's selection marks the first time a yearling ever has been chosen for the first team, and, at 17, he is perhaps the youngest player who ever gained a berth.

1942 All-Eastern

End—Don Currivan, Boston C.	190
Tackle—G. Connor, Holy Cross	226
Guard—E. Alther, Syracuse	190
Center—Spencer Moseley, Yale	177
Guard—Bob Orlando, Colgate	185
Tackle—Robin Olds, Army	190
End—Bob Davis, Penn State	170
Back—P. Governali, Columbia	186
Back—William Dutton, Pitt	187
Back—J. Bezemes, Holy Cross	174
Back—Mike Holovak, B. C.	205

Second Team

Ends, Ed Murphy, Holy Cross, and Bill Gallagher, Princeton; tackles, George Perpich, Georgetown, and Fred Schnurr, Navy; guards, Mortimer Shiekman, Penn, and John Jaffurs, Penn State; center, Fred Naumetz, Boston College; backs, Henry Mazur, Army; Al Postus, Villanova; Max Kielbasa, Duquesne, and Steve Filipowicz, Fordham.

Honorable Mention

Ends—Barnes, Harvard; Batorski, Colgate; Berthold, Syracuse; Channell, Navy; Clark, West Virginia; Dromgoole, Manhattan; Furbush, Boston College; Harr Princeton; Hennessey, Army; Johnson, Cornell; Kelleher, Army; Kelleher, Columbia; Kuczynski, Penn; MacNeill, Brown; Malinowski, Fordham; Monahan, Dartmouth; Pritko, Villanova; Ritinski, Fordham; Rock, Columbia; Schmon, Princeton; Sotack, Pitt; Svenson, Lafayette; Swan, Penn; Worst, Manhattan.

Tackles—Bouley, Boston College; Cibulas, Duquesne; Corzine, Brown; Damiano, Manhattan; Daukas, Dartmouth; Digangi, Holy Cross; Donaldson, Penn; Durwood, Harvard; Fidler, Brown; Headley, Princeton; Merritt, Army; Repko, Boston College; Schoonover, Penn State; Standard, Harvard; Yackanich, Fordham.

Guards—Alberghini, Holy Cross; Barker, Villanova; Beshunsky, Temple; Canale, Boston College; Chase, Navy; Dampier, Dartmouth; Demartini, Columbia; Downey, Holy Cross; Florentino, Boston College; Furse, Yale; Gudaitis, Harvard; Kinniry, Princeton; Maddock, Lafayette; Mesereau, Army; Werder, Georgetown.

Centers—Benjamin, West Virginia; Bitler, Penn; Cushing, Cornell; Erickson, Georgetown; Fedon, Navy; Fisher, Harvard; Greer, Colgate; MacDonald, Rutgers; Palazzi, Penn State; Pellegrini, Syracuse; Perantoni, Princeton; Regine, Brown; Sabasteanski, Fordham; Shafer, Lehigh; Titus, Holy Cross.

Backs—Andrejco, Fordham; Barksdale, Navy; Brown, Penn State; Cameron, Navy; Cenci, Penn State; Cheverko, Fordham; Clifford, Colgate; Colone, Penn State; Comeford, Harvard; Conners, Rutgers; Connolly, Boston College; Davis, Cornell; Doherty, Boston College; Dornfeld, Georgetown; Douglas, Dartmouth; Ellis, Syracuse; Germann, Columbia; Grigas, Holy Cross; Gygorgydeak, Georgetown; Hamberg, Navy; Hanover, Colgate; Hill, Army; Hoopes, Yale; Hubka, Temple; Hume, Navy; Joe, Penn State; Johnson, Bucknell; Johnson, Harvard.

Kast, Dartmouth; Kenna, Army; Kiesecker, Manhattan; Knowlton, Yale; Kretz, Cornell; Maines, Syracuse; Mangene, Boston College; Margarita, Brown; McElwee, West Virginia; McKnight, Lafayette; McQuade and Micka, Colgate; Nagle, Lafayette; Odell, Penn; O'Donnell, Harvard; Pattee, Brown; Perina, Princeton; Phinney, Colgate; Pickett, Yale; Pletz, Penn; Podd, Bucknell; Remick, Brown; Richards, Harvard; Robinson, Cornell;

Sandbach, Princeton; Savage, Brown; Schoener, Lehigh; Shrader, West Virginia; Stiff, Penn; Sullivan, Holy Cross; Szymakowski, Lehigh; Taylor, Yale; Troxell, Army; Vieth, Princeton; Wheeler, Cornell; Whitesell, Syracuse; Wolfe, Dartmouth.

Governali and Dutton

Rounding out the backfield along with Holovak and Bezemes are Paul Governali, Columbia's master passer, and Bill Dutton of Pittsburgh, the Panthers' one-man offensive all season.

Connor's running mate at tackle is Robin Olds, Army veteran, while Bob Davis of Penn State shares the wing posts with Currivan.

Selected at the guard positions are two upstate New Yorkers, Ernest Altner of Syracuse and Bob Orlando of Colgate. The center is Spencer Moseley, Yale captain.

The quality of eastern football unquestionably was below former standards this season, but no apologies need to be made for the all-star line-up. The line, with Connor's 226 pounds as anchor, averages a shade under 190. The backfield, boasting all the necessary running, passing and kicking qualifications, averages 188 pounds.

Holovak Valuable

Governali and Holovak generally were recognized as the East's top-ranking backs. Governali, playing with a losing Columbia team that was outmanned in most of its tests, tied the national record for touchdown passes in a season, 19, and came within 15 yards of the national record for yardage gained via passes with a total of 1,442. He was virtually the whole show for the Lions, doing all the passing, most of the kicking, a fair share of the running and, in addition, playing a strong defensive game.

Holovak averaged 100 yards a game rushing for Boston College until the Holy Cross debacle and even on that day the red-hot Crusaders could not stop him completely. A splendid defensive ace, Holovak was rated the most valuable man on the team which will meet Alabama in the Orange Bowl New Year's day.

During the first half of the season when Holy Cross' potentially great team was floundering badly, Bezemes was the Crusaders' one consistent star on offense and defense. And when the Worcester machine finally began to click late in the season, Bezemes still was the sparkplug. His tremendously effective play against Boston College clinched his place on the All-Eastern backfield.

Pitt has just completed one of the most dismal seasons in its long history with three victories in nine games, but Dutton was a standout all the way, a one-man riot when the Panthers got the ball. He was one of the nation's leaders in total offense although Pitt simply didn't have the manpower to give him much help.

Steady Wingmen

Currivan and Davis give the all-star team a finely balanced pair of wingmen. Currivan, a fine pass-catcher and defensive star, was the only Boston College star aside from Holovok who played anywhere close to form against Holy Cross. Davis was consistently good for Penn State's Nittany Lions whose record of six victories, a defeat and a tie was excelled only by Boston College.

Connor was a tremendous figure in the Holy Cross line despite his youth and inexperience. He was a tough man to handle as Boston College found out. He may well develop into one of the East's greatest tackles unless war conditions end his collegiate career before it really gets under way. His running mate, Olds, was the outstanding man in the Army line, a thoroughly competent workman and a big help to the Cadets as they compiled one of the best records in recent Army history.

No Peabodys

There were no Endicott Peabodys or Ralph Fifes among eastern guards this year but Alther, the steady Syracuse star, and Orlando, Colgate's place-kicking specialist, took rank over such rivals as Mortimer Shiekman of Penn, Johnny Jaffurs of Penn State and Rocco Canale of Boston College.

Moseley, one of the East's best centers for three years, was Yale's chief defensive bulwark and an inspirational leader as the Elis, under their new head coach, Howie Odell, finally emerged from the gridiron doghouse to win the Big Three championship.

Sports Around the Hub

Ice Capades Coming Soon

Ice Capades of 1943, more colorful and spectacular than ever, come to the Boston Garden for a 13-day, 16-performance stay beginning Christmas Day. Packed Madison Square Garden houses already have thrilled to this all-star professional ice show, featuring such old favorites as Lois Dworshak, Joe Jackson, Jr., Red McCarthy, Donna Atwood, Dench and Stewart, Lyman and Jackson, Eric White, and Vera Hruba. Added to this cast are a number of new faces.

Among the newcomers are Bobby Specht, the 1942 national figure skating champion and the 16th gold medalist in the United States; Orrin Markhus and Irma Thomas, originators of ballroom dancing on ice, from the West coast; the blond Murry sisters from California, who appeared on the Copley Plaza ice floor for a while last winter, and Trixie, with a skating routine of bouncing balls and expert juggling.

* * *

The doors of the annual big league baseball meetings, described as the most unproductive in history, have been closed in Chicago for another year. A scattering of routine business was completed without a single major player trade, the only action which interests the average fan. The Red Sox did not get Bob Johnson of the A's and the Braves still have Eddie Miller. Incidentally, the Yankees wanted Miller, but backed down when the Giants announced that they would not waive the shortstop out of the National League.

* * *

Harvard's basketball and hockey varsities are active this week end. The cage team, which recently defeated the Boston Coast Guard, 44-35, plays M. I. T. this evening in the Tech Hangar. George Burditt, captain and offensive spark of the Crimson, tallied 25 points against the Coast Guard. Tomorrow afternoon the Harvard six, coached by Johnny Chase, skates against Tufts' newly recognized team at the Boston Skating Club in Allston.

* * *

Briefs . . . The B. C. Eagles begin working out Monday for their Orange Bowl game with Alabama. . . . Northeastern's two hockey dates with New Hampshire have been canceled. The Wildcats, as a matter of fact, have dropped their entire hockey schedule. . . . Red Rolfe's Yale basketball team opens tomorrow night with Bolling Field. . . . The New England A. A. U. track and field group will hold its first meeting of the winter Monday evening in the Hotel Lenox. High school, prep and college coaches have been invited to attend.

* * *

Pat Walsh, a six-foot, 200-pounder from Chicago, has joined the local Coast Guard quintet for tomorrow's game with Harvard Medical School. He played considerable semi-pro basketball around the Windy City . . . Dana Clark of Orleans, Mass., and Emil Taavitsainen of Gardner, right end and fullback, respectively, are the co-captains of the 1943 Springfield College football team . . . The "Friends of B. U. Athletes," a worthy group composed of B. U. alumni and others interested in financing the athletic activities of students lacking the means, has started its third drive for funds. Fred Allen, the radio comedian, sent his usual $50 check.

Bruins Will Play Red Cross Games

The Boston Bruins today announced that they will play four games here at the Garden for the benefit of the American Red Cross, with total receipts of approximately $60,000 to be donated to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter.

First of the games will be against Montreal Canadiens Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12. The others will be at night against Chicago Black Hawks Tuesday, Jan. 12; against Toronto Maple Leafs Tuesday, Feb. 9; and against New York Rangers Tuesday, March 16. The Bruins will wear special jerseys for these games, with the Red Cross insignia attached to each sleeve.

Yale Basketball Team in 24 Games

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale's basketball team, being coached for the first time by Robert A. (Red) Rolfe, will play 24 games this season, it was announced by athletic director Ogden Miller.

All of the Ivy Leaguers will be met as usual. Newcomers are several teams representing the nation's armed forces.

Columbia has made plenty of points against Colgate in the last two games played, 66, but the Red Raiders won both.

Sports Events in Europe

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—You can put whatever value you want on Berlin radio announcements (and get plenty of change from a dollar) but the folks who have been hollering that we ought to give up sports because of the current shortages of players, transportation and equipment may be interested in a recent item snatched from the airwaves. . . . The Berlin announcer reported that no fewer than six international sports events are scheduled in Europe Sunday. . . . They include tennis matches between Sweden and Denmark at Stockholm; international cycle races at Zurich, Switzerland; a wrestling meet between Italy and Croatia at Bari, Italy; Budapest vs. Vienna women's swimming at Budapest; Switzerland vs. Sweden ice hockey at Zurich, and a triangular amateur boxing meet involving Germany, Hungary and Italy at Berlin.

* * *

In Canada they like to tell stories about the thrifty lads from the Maritime Provinces, so when Andy Lytle, the Toronto Star sport scribe, heard of recent disorders at Chicago hockey games, he was reminded of a brawl that took place at the Montreal Forum. While the players were fighting, the customers showed their displeasure by tossing pennies, dimes and even quarters onto the ice . . . And in the midst of it all, Gordie Drillon calmly skated around, gathered up the coins and presented them to his parents, who had come up from Moncton, N. B., for the game.

* * *

Bill Menke, former Indiana U. court star who paced the Great Lakes quintet last season, is playing this year for the Olathe, Kas., Naval Reserve air base team along with Grady Lewis and Don Lockard, formerly of the Bartlesville, Okla., Oilers. . . . Aviation Cadet John W. Bohrman, Jr., who played on the Cornell football team that won and lost that famous "fifth down" game against Dartmouth two years ago, tells pals at Mather Field, Calif.: "They'll never revoke any scores I hang up in this contest. I'm playing this war for keeps." . . . The Geiger Field (Wash.) basketball team, which expects to pick up where the second air force footballers leave off, isn't worrying about transportation problems, although it will play only road games. The airmen will get some flying practice on their way to the games.

* * *

Jane Ann Jones, known as one of the most capable executices in minor league baseball, has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Columbus Red Birds to become Branch Rickey's personal secretary in the Dodgers' office. . . . Dutch Dehnert, who piloted the Detroit Eagles last season, will coach basketball at Bishop Loughlin High in Brooklyn this winter. . . . After a long tussle with the AP poll on football "trends" this department is convinced that the season's outstanding trend is the one you can't take to the Bowl games.

Golfing Turnesa Family Again In Spotlight Role

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 4 (AP)—For the second time this year a uniformed member of the golfing Turnesa family from Elmsford, N. Y., put a dash of suspense today into a war-time tournament.

Chief Specialist Willie Turnesa of the Navy—the 1938 national amateur champion and now an instructor in the free gunnery school at Hollywood, Fla.—started the second round of the $5,000 Miami open in third place after carding a two-under-par 68 for an opener.

He was only two strokes off the first-round pace, set by Ben Loving of Springfield, Mass., with a pair of 33's and trailed Harold McSpaden of Philadelphia by the thinnest of margins.

Turnesa's threat to the supremacy of the pros recalled the amazing performance of his brother, Corporal Jim of the Army, who went to the final round of the GPA championship last summer—upsetting both Ben Hogan and Byron Nelson on the way—and then lost the title to Sam Snead.

Loving had an opportunity for a 64, which would have equalled the competitive course record, but three-putted the 18th green from about 14 feet. He sank a 35-yard chip shot for an eagle on the 460-yard 13th hole.

White Sox Buy Mazzera

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have purchased outfielder Melvin Mazzera from San Diego of the Pacific Coast League, where he batted .305 last season. Previously he had trials with the St. Louis Browns and the Phils.

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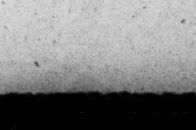
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'Mrs. Wiggs' on the Screen Again—'R.U.R' Returns to New York

Fay Bainter Star of Film At Paramount and Fenway

A new version of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," the third to be brought to the screen, is currently at the Paramount and Fenway. The story was presented in silent film form in 1919 and was remade with dialogue in 1934. The present picture is done as a period piece of horse-and-buggy days, with emphasis divided among family sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce. As it stands today it does seem mainly a museum exhibit. But Fay Bainter acts the title role of Mrs. Wiggs with cheerful enthusiasm. Carl Switzer as a freckle-faced youngster and Carolyn Lee as an irrepressible tot tagging along after her older brothers and sisters are genuinely entertaining. And Hugh Herbert and Vera Vague plunge into their farcical roles for all they are worth.

The story follows the adventures and misfortunes of Mrs. Wiggs and her brood of five, getting along as best they can while their father is away in the Klondike. It tells of the abandoned horse which they managed to get on its feet with the help of a youthful doctor, the welfare society which tried to put two of the children in foster homes on the ground that Mrs. Wiggs was unable to care for them properly, the theatrical performances attended by Mrs. Wiggs and her youngsters, the passing on of one of the boys, and the romantic complications of a spinster neighbor who wrote to a matrimonial bureau. The farce is broad and the comedy and sentiment are handled in old-fashioned style. But audiences still seem to find much of it entertaining.

The companion feature, "Apache Trail," is a Western melodrama with Lloyd Nolan and Donna Reed heading the cast. E. F. M.

News of the Screen

"In a country at war, only slightly more than 60 per cent of the theaters are playing war shorts," William F. Rodgers, vice-president in charge of sales at M-G-M, told the company's district managers at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Monday. Mr. Rodgers said that out of some 17,000 U. S. film theaters, only 12,250 are playing war shorts.

"The government expects us to improve the job being done," said Mr. Rodgers, "and whether M-G-M or other companies distribute the films, we are still interested in seeing the job well done." As head of the distribution division of the War Activities Committee, he placed the responsibility on the sales department for seeing that Government films get wider distribution. Mr. Rogers also emphasized the importance of film conservation.

* * *

Dona Drake, who appears as Dorothy Lamour's maid-in-waiting in "The Road to Morocco," has been given one of the feminine leads in "Let's Face It," Paramount's picturization of the New York musical stage hit. Miss Drake will be paired with Eddie Bracken. Bob Hope's co-star. Sidney Lanfield will direct. Currently Miss Drake is playing a featured role in "Salute for Three," duplicating her former real-life role as leader of a girl band.

* * *

M-G-M has acquired the screen rights to "Madame Gibraltar," an unpublished story by Mason Wright; "By the People," an unpublished story by Byron Morgan; the unpublished treatment of "Meet the People," by Ben Barzman, Sol Barzman, and Louis Lantz; "Lighthouse Maisie," an unpublished story by Robert Halff.

* * *

Macdonald Carey has been notified to report to the Marine Corps Officers Training Camp at Parris Island on Dec. 17, and Paramount is seeking an actor to replace him in "Lady in the Dark," scheduled to go before the cameras next week.

* * *

Harry Joe Brown and Zoltan Korda, producer and director of Columbia's "Sahara," in which Melvyn Douglas will head an all-male cast, have left Hollywood on an inspection tour of possible location sites. Present plans call for practically all the action to be shot on location in the desert.

* * *

Marlene Dietrich is the latest addition to the cast of "Stage Door Canteen."

* * *

Anna Lee will have a top role in RKO Radio's "The Fallen Sparrow," based on Dorothy B. Hughes' drama of espionage in Europe and America.

* * *

Lena Horne's next M-G-M assignment is "Meet the People." Currently singing at the Savoy-Plaza in New York, she is also in the film version of "Panama Hattie." Miss Horne has just completed "Cabin in the Sky," featuring Ethel Waters, Rex Ingram, and Duke Ellington with his band.

'The Miracle of Morgan's Creek' in the Making

Preston Sturges, director, looks through the lens at a scene in which William Demarest and Diana Lynn are acting.

Capek's Satirical Fantasy Presented in Second Revival

By John Beaufort

New York

A revival of Karel Capek's "R. U. R." arrived at the Ethel Barrymore theater, Thursday evening, under the sponsorship of David Silberman and L. Daniel Blank. The celebrated Czechoslovakian fantastic melodrama has been directed by Lee Strasberg and designed by Boris Aronson. The English version is by Paul Selver. Mr. Aronson's imaginative setting, particularly the laboratory of the epilogue, with its background of moon and stars—are the outstanding achievement of the new production.

Capek's story about Rossum's Universal Robots who eventually destroyed their creators is, in many respects, scarcely less pertinent today than when it was written 20 years ago. It was revived, by the way, in 1930 by the Theater Guild, which gave the play its American premiere in 1922.

Since then, the idea of the manufacture of beings resembling men and women but without sensibilities has been ideologically incorporated into the totalitarian schemes. The Barrymore program reminds us that, as recently as last September, President Roosevelt said, "It is the young, free men and women of the United Nations, and not the wound-up 'Robots' of the slave nations, who will mold the shape of the new world."

Capek's theatrical devices have perhaps been superseded in the theater. His social satire has been overtaken by new complexities and an expanded vocabulary. But the conception of an inventor's superstate, the development of machinemen capable only of blind obedience, is too much with us in a design as fantastic as Capek's to permit of dismissing the play as old-fashioned.

* * *

The performance at the Ethel Barrymore causes one to wonder, however, whether Mr. Strasberg has mistaken the nature of "R. U. R." He has directed the story as if it were a drama of introspection and reflection. In 1942, when "robot" may be found in any desk dictionary between "roborant" and "roburite," we need not expect to be asked to linger over the idea as if it were something new.

Mr. Strasberg has required such a slow pace of his players that the spectator is always ahead of the action. Capek's ideas are considerably more absorbing than Mr. Strasberg's execution of them. The measured hesitancy of delivery suggests Chekhovian introspection rather than Capekian melodramatics. Unfortunately a good deal of the dialogue is spoken in such intimate tones that the lines become a secret between the actors and those in the first 10 rows.

Within such limits, the members of the cast do what they can. Edith Atwater gives an earnest performance as Helena Glory, the boss' daughter who wants to lift the robots out of robothood, who persuades Dr. Gall to create a robot with virtually human feelings and inclinations. Miss Awater could use more fire in her performance and vividness of style to match her beauty.

* * *

Alexander Haas, friend and compatriot of Capek, gives a benign performance as Mr. Alquist, the architect and head of the works department in Rossum's Universal Robots factory. Because he works with his hands and therefore resembles the robots, Alquist is the only human spared from destruction. He is saved in order that he may re-discover the formula of robot manufacture and thereby prevent the robots from becoming extinct. Alquist fails in this but has, at last, the satisfaction of seeing the glimmer of human love awaken in the robot hearts of two of the most highly developed pseudo-people.

As Harry Domin, general manager of the works, who wins Helena for his wife in five minutes by the clock, Gordon Oliver appears to lack the vigor for so dominating a young man. Other roles are capably played by Horace Braham as Dr. Gall, Louis Hector as Dr. Hallemeir, Reginald Mason as Consul Busman, Hunter Gardner as Mr. Fabry, and Sydney Smith as the robot leader. Everyone in the cast pronounces "robot" according to his own inclination.

'R. U. R.'

A fantastic drama by Karel Capek. English version by Paul Selver. Directed by Lee Strasberg. Settings by Boris Aronson. Presented by David Silberman and L. Daniel Blank at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, beginning Dec. 3. The cast:

Harry Domin, General Manager of Rossum's Universal Robots ..... Gordon Oliver
Sulla, a Robotess ..... Gudrun Hansen
Marius, a Robot ..... Lewis Wilson
Helena Glory ..... Edith Atwater
Dr. Gall, Head of the Physiological and Experimental Department of R. U. R. ..... Horace Braham
Mr. Fabry ..... Hunter Gardner
Dr. Hallemeier, Head of the Institute of Psychological Training of Robots ..... Louis Hector
Mr. Alquist, Architect, Head of the Works Department of R. U. R. ..... Hugo Haas
Consul Busmann, General Manager of R. U. R. ..... Reginald Mason
Nana ..... Marie Louise Dana
Radius, a Robot ..... Sydney Smith
Helena, a Hostess ..... Katharine Balfour
Primus, a Robot ..... Wendell K. Phillips
Robot ..... Loy Nelson

Hindu Art Shown

The painting of India is not commonly known or frequently explored by the average visitor in the art museum, but it is an accomplishment of great beauty and rewarding indeed to the investigator. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has installed an exhibition in the Asiatic department which reveals in carefully selected examples the steps in the making of a Rajput miniature painting.

Two schools of painting existed in India after the sixteenth century: the Hindu art of the Rajput princes and the Muhammadan painting of the Mughal court. The Rajput school of painting is said to be more purely Indian, preserving earlier traditions in native pictorial art. The illustrative material is derived from Indian literature and the pictures describe epic themes and lyrical episodes, and some visualize musical modes.

The technical process developed for making these miniatures may be followed in a number of original sketches and drawings. Descriptive labels elucidate. We see first a preliminary sketch struck off on rough paper with brush, or charcoal. In the next step the sketch was outlined in black on a heavy burnished paper. Sometimes a tracing was made, sometimes the transfer was accomplished with a pounce, or stencil. Charcoal dust was sifted into the pounced holes. Then came a priming coat of white, and the figures were drawn once again over the priming. Finally the colors were applied. Mineral and vegetable colors were used, supplemented with gold and silver. The colors indicated were named thus: "almond pink, pale gray, smoky, sky blue, pistachio, iris." Finally ornamental details were added and the completed picture was burnished once again. The result is a meticulous, enamel-like surface glowing with exquisite lights and colors.

There is a good deal of architectural detail in these elaborate compositions. They are calculatingly planned and meticulously worked out. Their beauty is qualified by painstaking workmanship and delicate care. The ivory texture and gem-like colors impart an exotic luxuriance. D. A.

Clérambault's 'Orphée'

Seriously enough the French took the revival of classical learning centuries ago when it started up, identifying their society with that of the old pagan world; and never more so than in the reign of Louis XIV, to which belongs the Cantata, "Orphée," presented last evening by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments at the Women's City Club.

"Orphée," by the nearly forgotten composer, Clérambault, received vocal interpretation from Olga Averino, soprano; instrumental from Paul Fedorovsky, Alfred Zighera, and Putnam Aldrich, players of violin, viola da gamba, and harpsichord respectively. It proved a charming piece; and that may be said without condescension of any sort as though it were something merely antique. It is designed in clear form and in measured proportion, as French works always have been. Its length bears relation to its subject matter, and voice part and accompaniment move along with a common purpose—beginning, middle, and end.

But its action takes place in a borrowed world. Its hero goes about in a never-was ambiency, and abstraction everywhere prevails. The French long relished that sort of business. Perhaps they will get into the same mood again some time. Here is an Orphée of one sort, a fancy of Clérambault; later we have one of Gluck, and later still one of Offenbach. In the Court of Louis XIV, the classic demigod is a cold, polite, rational figure; under the sponsorship of Marie Antoinette, a noble and pathetic one; in the Second Empire, a satiric, comic one.

The old cantata was sensitively realized, or projected, as showfolk say, by Mme. Averino; and her recitatives and airs were admirably supported by violin, da gamba and keyboard instrument. It was the most interesting enterprise of the evening, worthy the approval of the large gathering got together by the Boston Society of Early Music, the sustaining group.

Other items on the program were Fantasies for Three Viols, by Gibbons; Prelude in C major and Italian Concerto, by Bach for harpsichord solo (Mr. Aldrich's playing warmly applauded); Sonata by Hammer, in which the da gamba and harpsichord were heard together working up types of melody and harmony prophetic of the romantic period; and Trio by Haydn for low-ranging instruments—da gamba, viola, and violoncello—Norma Olson, an assisting artist, playing the last named. Here the lowest part, done by the violoncello, might have been lower still and played by a doublebass or something just short of that in weight of tone. The Society had such an instrument last year. It is rather missed from the ensemble. W. P. T.

News of the Stage

New York

On Christmas night, Lee Shubert will present "Cry Havoc," Allen R. Kenward's play which deals with the heroism of American women under fire. The all-woman cast now in rehearsal under the direction of the author includes Katherine Emery, Katherine Locke, Ann Shoemaker, Thelma Schnee, Helen Trenholme, Florence Rice, Muriel Hutchison, Florence MacMichael, Julie Stevens, Margaret Phillips, and Carol Channing. Several roles remain unfilled. The setting will be designed by Albert Johnson.

* * *

"Winter Soldiers," the Dan James drama at the Studio Theater will continue its run until Dec. 13, instead of closing next Wednesday.

* * *

"I'll Take the High Road," by Lucille Prumbs, has been announced by Eddie Dowling for his next production. It is about an American family the members of which are working in a munitions plant. Mr. Dowling expects to produce William Saroyan's "Get Away Old Man" later in the season.

* * *

"Janie" will give its one hundredth performance this evening at Henry Miller's theater. Beginning on Dec. 13, there will be Sunday afternoon and evening performances and no performances on Monday nights.

* * *

Herman Shumlin, producer-director will be inducted into the Army next Friday. Arthur Sircom is going into the Army Monday. He announces that the Cape Playhouse in Dennis, of which he has been director, will be closed until after the war.

* * *

Rehearsals are scheduled to begin by the end of the month on "Counterattack," play by Janet and Philip Stevenson, Margaret Webster will direct.

Dance Notebook

Junior Programs' fantasy of the Four Freedoms, "Doodle Dandy of the U. S. A.," with choregraphy by Ted Shawn, and with Sam Steen, a former Shawn dancer, in one of the principal roles, will play a Broadway engagement during the holiday season. Eight afternoon performances will be given Dec. 26-Jan. 2; and two morning performances, beginning at 11 o'clock, on Dec. 26 and 30, in a theater to be announced. Saul Lancourt wrote and directed the piece, and Elie Siegmeister composed the score. The company is now on tour.

* * *

Corp. Barton Mumaw

Corp. Barton Mumaw and a group of fellow soldiers he has trained in dance took part in a musical comedy, "High Flight," recently produced by the Special Service Department of Keesler Field, Miss., under the direction of Miss Frances Pole, head of the Recreation Department. Ted Shawn did the choregraphy. On an earlier occasion Mr. Shawn and Corp. Mumaw gave a full-length dance program, one of a series of benefit performances for enlisted men on Keesley Field.

* * *

Bali-Java Dancers

Devi Dja and her Bali-Java Dancers and Musicians will appear in the Students Dance Recital Series at the Central High School of Needle Trades, 225 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, Saturday night (8:30). The program includes dances of Bali, Java, and Sumatra.

* * *

Dance Theater Series

Three distinguished young dancers—Valerie Bettis, Erick Hawkins, and Sybil Shearer — will give a joint recital in the Dance Theater series at the Y. M. H. A. Lexington Avenue at Ninety-Second Street, New York, on Sunday afternoon (3:30). M. L.

Ranch Set for Sturges Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

With other producers doing the story about the boy who goes away to war, Preston Sturges, Paramount producer and director, has decided to do the story of the girl he left behind him. It will be called "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek," is from a short story Mr. Sturges wrote some time ago, and is being photographed on 2,700 acres of white oaks, in the San Fernando Valley, known as the Paramount Ranch.

Here, for many years, have been two sets known as the San Francisco and the Western sets, which took their names from the types of pictures made there. Mr. Sturges, driving by, discovered that the studio had decided to demolish the San Francisco set, so he asked to have it moved over to the Western set. The combination of the two forms his town site of Morgan's Creek—wherever that is.

In the leading roles are Betty Hutton and Eddie Bracken, both starred for the first time. They have worked together in subordinate roles in several other pictures, notably "The Fleet's In," "Happy Go Lucky," and "Star-Spangled Rhythm."

* * *

This is the seventh picture Mr. Sturges has written and directed, and is the first of these to take place in a small town. Both director and crew are having something of a holiday. Falling acorns interrupt the shooting, which also, because of the Coast dimout, has to stop promptly at dark. Night scenes are being shot in the late afternoon with canvas over the street to darken it and with street lights full on. Between shots the company speculate on the age of the giant oaks or listen to the director's stories out of the theatrical past.

Except in the opening scene, Miss Hutton doesn't do her usual bouncing and whooping. Eddie Bracken considers his part the role of his career. Thirteen years ago, he says, he sat under a tree in Hollywood and wished he could play in the movies and be a hero. He is one in this film.

Two characters of note in the picture will be played by William Demarest and Diana Lynn.

Miss Lynn in "The Major and the Minor" played the worldly-wise and sharp-tongued young miss who all but stole the picture. Diana began her career as Dolly Loehr, and will be known by some as a child pianist. She changed her name because the studio advised her that Loehr would be hard for picture audiences to pronounce.

Mr. Sturges' experiment in giving Mr. Bracken and Miss Hutton roles different from those they have had is not a new policy for him. He has made changes in the screen characters of such people as Brian Donlevy, Dick Powell, Henry Fonda, Barbara Stanwyck, Veronica Lake, and Rudy Vallee.

To Present Riley Comedy

The Amateurs, Inc., will present Lawrence Riley's comedy, "Return Engagement," at Whitney Hall, Brookline, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of next week.

Play From Brontë Novel

"Wuthering Heights," an adaptation by Randolph Carter of Emily Brontë's novel, will be presented by Pen, Paint, and Pretzels, Tufts dramatic organization, at Jackson Gymnasium, Dec. 8, 9, and 10. This will be the second production of the season. The stage version of the story ends with the passing on of Catherine but suggests some of the implications of the second half of the novel.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Sun Field," comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus. Joel Thomas Ashley, starring. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Shubert—"The Willow and I," by John Patrick, featuring Martha Scott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by N. S. Behrman. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Mashenka," Russian drama presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Monster and the Girl." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Mad Doctor," 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45.

Exeter—"News and New Soldiers are Tough." 2:05, 5, 8. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:45, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The King Amuses Himself," Raimu, Victor Francen. 1, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:30. "Man, the Enigma." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:40.

Kenmore—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan — "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Normandie—"Stand By All Networks." 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 8:50. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "So You Want to Give Up Smoking," "America's Battler of Beauty," "Aloha of Sarong Sea," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Paramount—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 10:35 a. m., 2:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05.

Scollay—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The World at War," "Ed Murrow and 'Dover,'" "Leon Errol Comedy," Donald Duck, "Excursions in Science," "Travel to Arabia," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30; Sunday continuous 1-11.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10:05. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 1:35, 5:05, 8:26.

Telepix—"United States Paratroops," "Ed Murrow," "Thaw Asiatic Expedition," comedy, "Excursions in Science," Disney comedy, Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:10, 7:35, 10:05. "Traitor Within," Donald M. Barry, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:03, 8:55.

Tremont—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 10:50 a. m., 3:05, 7:30. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 5:35, 10.

Uptown—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 1:15, 4:48, 8:15. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia — "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn and Ronald Reagan. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Desperate Journey," Erroll Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Top Sergeant," Leo Carrillo. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Somewhere I'll Find You." Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "I Live on Danger." 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 2:43, 6:11, 9:21. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. 4:20, 8.

Coolidge: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Cleveland Circle: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.

University: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Saboteur Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 2, 7.

Strand: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 3:36, 9:26. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 3:06, 9:06. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 1:50, 7:50.

Uphams Corner: "Escape from Hongkong," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 2:20, 5:10, 8. "Jungle Book." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:11, 8:19. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2:10, 7, 9:55.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Broadway," George Raft. 3:10, 9:10. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Donald Barry. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 2:30, 6:15. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:21, 6:31, 9:41.

Maplewood: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Tough as They Come," Dead End Kids. 3:28, 7, 9:50. "Land of the Open Range," Tim Holt. 2:20, 5:45.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, G. Miller. 3:15, 8:20. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 6:55, 10.

Mystic: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 3:35, 8:35. "Meet the Stewarts," 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 3:45, 8:30. "Mokey," Dan Dailey. 2:30, 6:40, 8:55.

Square: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 12:40, 3:15, 5:45, 8:30. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1:45, 4:15, 6:50, 9:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Moonlight in Havana," Don Terry, Allan Jones. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Submarine Raider," John Howard. "Criminal Investigator," 2, 8.

Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Edgar Allan Poe." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Joan of the Ozarks," Judy Canova. "Ellery Queen Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 2:07, 7:52. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:34, 9:19.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles.

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 830,000
Previous day's sales 630,480
1942 volume to date 108,896,763
1941 volume to date 127,257,968

Stock Market Is Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Buying of either war or peace stocks subsided in today's market and leaders generally shifted to irregularly lower levels.

While tax selling continued unimpressive, and offerings for other reasons never were urgent, most customers were disposed to step carefully pending outcome of Tunisian battles and possible eventualities elsewhere over the week end. Individual stocks again were aided by earnings prospects although the majority of these never got far out in front.

Minor advances, well distributed at the start, were erased in numerous cases as the session progressed and, in the final hour, declines of fractions to a point or so were plentiful. Dealings were slack throughout, transfers for the full stretch running around 550,000 shares.

In arrears the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Pepsi-Cola, and Texas Co.

Among resistant issues were Standard Oil (N. J.), Warner Bros., Western Union, U. S. Rubber preferred, American Airlines, Eastman Kodak, J. C. Penney and Dow Chemical.

Selected railroad loans kept to the front of the bond market today with a fair number up fractions to a point or so at the start of the final hour. A late rush in some obligations of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was a feature.

All activity of consequence in the field of Government bonds was concentrated in selling the newly offered $9,000,000,000 of Treasury securities with the total in this district officially stated to be at $2,500,000,000 and believed unofficially to be considerably better than that.

Corporate bonds attracting buyers today included Burlington 4½s, North Western General Mortgage 5s, Rio Grande Western 5s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Missouri Pecific 5s, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s, New York Central convertible 3¼s, New Haven 4½s and Northern Pacific 6s.

A little selling appeared in some obligations of the Rock Island, resulting in minor losses at one time.

Consider Plans For Construction In Postwar Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Stewart McDonald, head of the Maryland Casualty Co. of Baltimore, said plans were under consideration in Washington for a large-scale program of public works projects calling for an expenditure of "some ten billion dollars" each year for the first five years after the war ends.

Mr. McDonald, formerly Federal Housing Administrator, said he had been informed New York City has already made plans for the expenditure of more than $600,000,000 for public works after the war.

Indorsing these programs for public spending, Mr. McDonald said in an address prepared for delivery before the insurance advertising conference:

"The biggest problem, and on the solution of which all the others depend is the threat of mass unemployment when peace comes. Several groups have made estimates of the magnitude of this unemployment problem.

"There is a general agreement that, as a rough assumption, there will be between 30 and 40 million people thrown out of jobs in war industries and demobilized from the armed services soon after the war ends.

"If the American system of free enterprise is to survive, it must take on a great share of this stupendous responsibility of creating jobs for these millions of men and women. Our system of private enterprise must shoulder, too, a major part of the responsibility of maintaining permanently after the war such continuous full employment as will keep our national income to somewhere near its wartime level of $100,000,000,000."

New York Area Buying Heavily Of Victory Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Victory Loan Committee for the New York Federal Reserve District counted new thousands of subscriptions to millions of additional dollars worth of Government bonds as the drive continued throughout the nation to harvest for the war effort at least $9 billion.

In addition to orders from several insurance companies and trust fund managers aggregating substantial amounts, the New York State Savings Banks Association announced its members had increased their purchases by nearly $33,000,000 within the past 24 hours.

Subscriptions by 117 New York state savings banks had subscribed for $192,790,000 of various types of the new bonds offered Wednesday, mostly the 2½ percent Treasury Loan. On Tuesday 93 banks subscribed for $160,000,000.

Federal Water to Buy in Bonds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission permitted the Federal Water and Gas Corporation to purchase for cancellation up to $500,000 principal amount of its 5½ per cent gold debentures, prior to Dec. 31, 1943.

Farm Income In 10 Months Rises 36 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that farmers received 36 per cent more income from sales of agricultural commodities and Government benefit payments during the first 10 months of this year than in the corresponding period last year.

The income was estimated at $12,681,000,000 compared with $9,340,000,000 a year ago. The Department said prospective marketings during the last two months indicated that the total 1942 income would equal the $15,000,000,000 forecast earlier.

Looking ahead, the department said it was probable that farm income in the early months of 1943 would be somewhat higher than in the corresponding months of this year because of record quantities of crops and live stock expected to be moving to market at prices about the present level.

The return from crops during the 10-month period this year was reported as 31 per cent higher than a year ago, with tobacco and oil-bearing crops, particularly soy beans and peanuts, recording the largest percentage increases. The income from livestock and livestock products was up 40 per cent, with returns from meat animals, poultry, and eggs making the largest gains.

Government benefit payments totaled $564,000,000 compared with $434,000,000 in the same months of 1941.

The 10-month income by classes of commodities last year and this, respectively included:

Food grains $649,000,000 and $730,000,000; feed grains and hay $446,000,000 and $613,000,000; cotton and cotton seed $763,000,000 and $887,000,000; oil-bearing crops $180,000,000 and $297,000,000; tobacco $236,000,000 and $367,000,000; vegetables $665,000,000 and $988,000,000; fruits and nuts $500,000,000 and $664,000,000; meat animals $2,578,000,000 and $3,907,000,000; dairy products $1,589,000,000 and $1,926,000,000; and poultry and eggs $850,000,000 and $1,238,000,000.

N. Y. Commissioner Reports No Milk Shortage in State

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—State Agriculture Commissioner Holton V. Noyes, replying to what he termed "alarmist reports" about New York's milk supply, said "there is no shortage" in the State.

"I find nothing in our production figures to warrant the belief there will be a shortage," his statement added.

Spokesmen both within and without the industry, who declined to be identified, declared several weeks ago the State was facing a shortage of milk and milk products.

Asserting that New York is "the second largest milk producing State," Mr. Noyes said that, for the past 10 months, its dairymen have "produced approximately 5 per cent more milk than in the same period of 1941, which was a record production year."

"In October, the last month for which statistics are available, the metropolitan market had a surplus above fluid milk and cream use of 30 per cent," he continued. "This margin may be less in November, which is our lowest production month. But from now on production always increases."

The commissioner reported some of the State's surplus milk going to domestic military camps and said part of it also goes into processed products for shipment to other United Nations.

Wickard Is Asked To Ration Butter

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Roscoe Smith, President of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, has written Secretary of Agriculture Wickard asking that remaining supplies of butter be rationed and that butter substitutes be used to meet lend-lease requirements.

"Since 20 to 30 per cent of total butter supplies are now in Government hands, the Government controls the price of butter," Mr. Smith wrote. "Sufficient butter must be made available to the armed forces.

"We urge that butter substitutes be used to meet lend-lease needs, for the manufacturer of butter substitutes, under the guise of war, may become so firmly rooted that butter will be unable to retain its proper place in the consumer diet."

Great Lakes Ore Rates Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—To encourage the heaviest possible shipment of iron ore down the Great Lakes this year, the Office of Price Administration authorized an average increase of 25 cents a gross ton in the lake freight rate for ore shipped during September.

The normal lake shipping season closed November 30.

OPA simultaneously announced that owners of the iron ore would be allowed to pass on the exact amount of the higher freight to their customers.

The increase is to compensate for higher costs resulting from the government's wish to have ore shipments continue as long as possible past the official season closing date.

The new average rate is $1.05 a gross ton, an increase of 31.25 per cent above the established rate of 80 cents a gross ton for lake transportation.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	48	48	48	Dec 3
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1¼
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	6	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼a	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
38⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1a	21	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Allegany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3½	Allegpf$30ww	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)*15		18¾	17¾	18	+ ⅛
7	3⅜	Allen Ind ¾e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	6	135½	135	135	— ¼
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec 1
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Dec 3
6½	4	Allied St(.60)	17	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	4	73	72¾	72¾	— ¼
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	19	25	24⅜	25	+ ¼
19⅜	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	4	18	17⅜	17⅜	N'v 30
1½	1	Amal Leather		⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 2
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
24	18¾	Am A Ch1.20a	7	23½	23	23½	+ ½
48½	25¼	Am Airl 1¾e	6	46½	46	46	+ ¼
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	1	9	8⅞	8⅞	Dec 3
6½	3⅜	Am Bosch ¾e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	15	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Am Cable & R	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
73¼	56⅜	Am Can (3)	12	72	71½	72	+ ¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	174	174	Dec 3
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	4	23	23	23	— ⅜
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼a	3	65	65	65	
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	96	96	96	+3½
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec 3
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2a)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	1	15¾	15¼	15¼	Dec 3
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 3
24	16¾	Am Export (2)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
1½	⅜	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	4	33	32¾	33	Dec 3
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	4	39	38½	39	Dec 3
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
3	⅜	Am-H S S 3	4	33	33	33	— ½
3½	2½	Am Hide&Les	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51⅞	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	4	51	51	51	— ¾
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
35	25	Am Ice pf 1½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 2
5⅜	2¼	Am Internt'l	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	4	83	82	83	Dec 3
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½e	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Met 1½e	4	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¾	15⅛	APLS6pf33⅓k	31	17	16¼	16¾	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	41	15½	15	15¼	
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	52	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
9¼	4¾	Am Saf R ¾a	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
11¾	6¾	Am Seat 1e	*1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
43	35½	Am Smelt 2a	10	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
148¼	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	Dec 2
36¾	29	Am Snuff2.80e	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	11	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	3	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	Dec 2
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	Dec 2
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec 2
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	27	128¾	128	128½	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	7	41¼	41	41	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	20	42	41¾	41⅜	—1⅛
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	
7⅜	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30½	22	Am Visc (2)	12	29⅜	29¼	29⅛	— ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 30
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	57	55½	57	Dec 3
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 8k	2	52⅜	52½	52½	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅜	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	33	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	15¾	15¼	15½	Dec 3
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 30
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	5	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
111⅜	102	Armn Del pf 7	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
4½	2½	Armour III	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	3	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ½
66	40½	Armour 1i pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31¼	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	*9	30	29¼	29¼	— ⅞
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	5	4	4	4	— ⅜
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	N'v 27
83	53	AsDG2pf16⅔k	2	56¼	56	56	Dec 1
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	N'v 28
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	21	45⅛	44⅞	44¾	— ⅛
72½	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	2	66¾	66½	66½	— ¼
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	5	27	26¾	26¼	—1½
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	3	22⅞	22½	22½	N'v 28
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	2	40	39½	40	Dec 2
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	12	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Dec 3
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	49½	49½	49½	Dec 2
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½pe	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	4	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 25
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec 3
4½	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	21	3	3	3	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	26	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5¾	5½	5¾	Dec 3
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	Dec 1
12⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	8	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6	6	6	Dec 3
1¿	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	15	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	9	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec 3
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec 3
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Best Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	89	89	89	Dec 2
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	4	12½	12½	12¼	— ¼
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 33⅓e	14	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅜
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	4	53	53	53	
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 6pf	20	54¾	53¾	54¼	— ½
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Dec 3
7⅜	5	Blaw-Kno .35e	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
21⅜	13½	Boeing Air 1e	15	15⅜	15	15¼	— ½
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	4	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCol.40e	5	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	19	25¾	25½	25⅝	
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	Dec 3
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	1	29	29	29	Dec 3
20¼	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	18	18	18	— ¼
0⅝	6⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	7	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 1
43	30	BristolM1.90e	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 24
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 25
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½pe	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Dec 3
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	3	13¼	13	13	Dec 3
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E ½pe	7	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	4	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	3	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18¼	14¼	18¼	+ ¼
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	2	55	55	55	Dec 2
53¼	51	Burl pf 2½	3	52¾	52	52	
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	29	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 2
6¼	4¾	But'r B .60e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec 2
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¾e	3	3¾	3⅜	3¾	N'v 30
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
15⅛	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	1	14	14	14	Dec 2

C

21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	20½	20½	20½	Dec 2
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	2	15½	15¼	15½	
13½	9½	Canada Dr .60	7	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
7⅛	3⅜	Canadian Pac	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	35	35	35	+1
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
28½	22½	CarpenStl2½e	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec 3
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
75½	54⅜	Case (JI) (7e)	1	75½	75	75¼	Dec 3
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	13	38	37½	38	+ ⅝
27⅜	15	Celanese (2)	5	27½	26⅝	26⅞	
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ⅓	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	2	16⅝	16½	16½	Dec 3
2¾	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Cen RR NJ	1	25½	25½	25½	N'v 30
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	5	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 3
18⅞	14¾	Champ P&F 1	1	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞	N'v 27
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohie3a	19	34⅜	33½	34	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	3	95	94	95	Dec 2
2⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	36	2⅜	2½	2¾	+ ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¾	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	9	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	3	2½	2½	2½	Dec 3
13⅜	8⅜	ChiGWpf 1¾4t	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
7½	4½	Chi Mail ¼e	1	6¾	6½	6¾	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
39¾	33	Chi PT pv pf 3	1	37½	37½	37½	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf2½t	1	48	48	48	N'v 26
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Dec 3
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Dec 3
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 30
13¾	11⅛	Chickasb (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
67¾	43¾	Chrysler 3⅓e	21	66	65	66	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
39½	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Dec 2
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	5	28½	28½	28¼	— ¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
36½	25¾	Cluett P 2¼e	4	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	6	84½	84¼	84½	— ⅛
63½	55¾	Coca Cola A 3	1	60¾	60½	60½	Dec 2
17¾	11½	Colgate-P ½	9	17½	17½	17⅜	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10⅜	Collins & A	10	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
15¾	8¼	Col Br B 1½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec 3
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	25	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	5	38¼	38	38	
11¼	5¼	Colum Pic ½e	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	32	32	32	Dec 3
78	51	Col Carb 4¼e	3	75½	75	75½	
29¼	16½	Comi Credit 3	9	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
107⅝	99⅞	Comm Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	N'v 14
33⅞	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	31	33⅜	32¾	33¼	— ⅜
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	1	106	106	106	N'v 20
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	5	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	64	⅛	¼	¼	
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	12	33½	32¾	33½	+ ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60a	21	21¼	21	21½	
3½	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	Dec 3
17¼	12½	Congol-N (1a)	10	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	10	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
12	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½pg	18	12¾	12	12	+ ⅜
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	42	15½	14⅞	15	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	89½	89½	89½	— ¾
3¼

Commerce and Finance

Government to Help Farmers Solve Manpower Problems

Business and Industry

Parity Price Bill Rushed By Farm Bloc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — Jumping suddenly into the driver's seat in the House, the congressional farm bloc rode hard today for quick Senate passage of legislation to redefine farm parity upward.

Government economists have estimated the new formula would raise old parity levels by 10 to 12 per cent, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson has contended it would result in a substantial increase in living costs.

Apparently caught off guard, Mr. Henderson's office had no new statement as to whether the legislation passed in a surprise move by the House yesterday would crack retail ceilings on agricultural commodities.

Want Quick Action

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, agriculture committee member, telegraphed Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina, at his South Carolina home asking for quick action on the bill.

Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana told newsmen the unanimous House vote "shows that the people have spoken and the administration is getting scared." He predicted speedy Senate approval of the measure, against which President Roosevelt expressed "unalterable opposition" last September.

The House action was viewed by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming as proving his contention that the farmer was going to face a labor squeeze and that his prices would have to be adjusted so as to keep labor on the farm and prevent a food shortage.

Some Senators expressed the view privately that if the measure is enacted the increased prices might be met by Government subsidy or parity payments in wartime to prevent any general breakdown in retail ceilings.

The bill, sponsored by Representative Stephen Pace (D) of Georgia, would require that all the farmer's labor costs, including himself, his wife and children and his hired hlp, be included in the parity computation of prices of agricultural commodities.

(Parity is an arbitrary price calculated to give farmers the buying power of some past favorable period for agriculture, usually 1909-14.)

Anti-Inflation Law

Under the anti-inflation law, which conferred broad executive authority over wages, salaries and prices, a floor of 90 per cent of parity, by the old definition, was put under the six basic commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco and peanuts (except grains used for feed); and the statute provides that no ceilings can be placed over farm commodities at less than 100 per cent of parity or the highest price from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, whichever is higher.

It was assumed that if parity is redefined, then a formula including labor costs would be used in computing the floors and ceilings for all farm commodities.

Mr. Pace told the House yesterday that under agricultural labor policies being drawn by the government "virtually no crops will be produced next year, unless farmers are allowed to embrace the increased labor costs in the parity formula and in the prices they are to receive."

Farm bloc leaders privately expressed confidence the legislation not only would be passed by the Senate but that it has sufficient strength to override a presidential veto, if Mr. Roosevelt disapproved.

Lumbering Methods Declared Wasteful

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Unregulated methods of lumbering, being practiced as a wartime measure in some sections of New Jersey, will result in much needless waste and destruction of woodlands, Charles P. Wilber, state forester and director of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development, stated.

"Many land owners," Mr. Wilber said, "who have allowed no lumbering in their woods for years now feel impelled to let their timber go to meet the needs of war industries. The cutting of thrifty young oak and tulip trees for furnace poles is an example of the wasteful cutting of high grade trees for a relatively low grade product which might well be obtained from defective or less desirable trees."

Mr. Wilbur said the use of sound forestry practices would not only increase the volume of high grade timber products produced for war purposes, but would provide more efficient methods of cutting and utilization and furnish adequate protection for future timber corps.

He urged owners of woodland to make use of the forestry services which the state provides.

WPB to Question Paper Industry on Pulp Uses

WASHINGTON (AP) — Questionnaires are being prepared for circulation to paper and paperboard mills on the amount and types of wood pulp used by them, preparatory to proposed War Production Board orders curtailing production of paper products.

The Wood Pulp Allocation Advisory Committee of the pulp and paper industry held conferences yesterday and Monday to discuss and develop the questionnaire form, WPB said. The information is needed by the pulp and paper division, it was stated, "to assist its distribution of the supply of wood pulp, which promises to become increasingly short during 1943."

Nonferrous Metal Mines Seen Facing Serious Labor Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER—The nation's miners of nonferrous metals—excluding aluminum but including copper, lead, zinc and the important alloying minerals such as molybdenum and vanadium—face their mightiest task of history for 1943. According to an estimate by officials of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, the required metals will represent some 330,000,000 tons or ore. Some will come from imports, stockpiles or scrap, but even so, the miners of the West will be required to mine and handle the equivalent of a Great Pyramid, in tons, virtually once a week during 1943.

This is a large increase in production demanded of an industry that has been hard hit, mostly by shortage of manpower brought about by induction and enlistment among miners, by the attraction of huge cost-plus government construction jobs which paid wages the mine owners could not meet, and by war industries such as airplane making.

Consider Labor Problem

Government agencies are awake to the threat of loss of manpower, and have made many moves to meet it. Some have been successful, some not so much so.

As of November, these moves had succeeded in cutting down overall shortage of men, in the 11 Western states in which most of this metal-mining is concentrated, to about 3,500, from a high of 8,000 early in September. This is encouraging, but the mine operators cannot go short-handed into 1943 with any prospect of meeting the demand—and Manpower Commissioner McNutt's example of the cartridge factory that had to close because there was not enough copper, because the miners had been lured away to work in the cartridge factory, shows what is likely to happen otherwise.

There is another aspect of the situation even more serious than the mere lack of men to get the ore out. Mining production depends on proper and foresighted development and exploration, which blocks the ore out well ahead of production so that it may be economically and efficiently mined.

Operators of a big metal enterprise like to be at least a year or two ahead of the miners. When the manpower crisis arose last summer, however, many put all availabel men into production, neglecting development. Now some are right up against the limits of developed ore. Men must be detached soon for development work, else next year may see an inevitable decrease instead of an increase in production.

Importation of skilled miners from Mexico is being discussed. The National Housing Agency has set aside $6,000,000 to build homes at Western mines.

The "two-price" system, designed to encourage production of strategic minerals, gives the operator a premium price for metal above a certain quota, and the formula has recently been altered so that he may get he premium price sooner.

In addition, quotas for some mines in the Idaho-Utah area have been altered to allow for the $1-a-day increase in wages granted to 10,000 miners there by the War Labor Board.

The result of other moves to increase mine manpower can be summed up about as follows:

The furloughing of 4,250 soldiers back to the mines was on the whole successful. Some were inexperienced, and a few went back to the Army after a good look at the black underground. But most of them fell to work with a will, and lectured the miners on the soldiers' need for metals.

WPB Takes Action

The closing of gold mines did not particularly add to the manpower strategic metal mines — only some 300 men according to last reports. But Government officials designed the move to save materials as well as men, and that it is not likely to be repealed or greatly modified, despite loud protest, is shown in a recent WPB order freezing machinery and materials.

The earliest order, the Manpower Commission's September mandate that miners and lumbermen in 12 Western states should not move from their jobs except for due cause approved by the Employment Services, has not yet proved itself. It kept those men at work chiefly who didn't want to move anyway, and recruitment dropped off, men not caring to take jobs where they were assumedly fixed for the duration. One mine boss declared there was a near-mutiny at his mine, and only when the men were assured the operators would not put any obstacles in their way if they really wanted to go, did they calm down and decide to stay on the job.

Over and above these specific moves, there are factors that may make for more mine manpower than any of them.

Most important of these is pending completion of some of the big cost-plus construction jobs where contractors hired men at wages so high the mines could not match—unless the price-ceiling for metals were lifted to an extent so far refused.

All assurances were given to the mining men that labor requirements for such jobs will be far smaller within the next few months. Another factor is the pending suspension of work on several big irrigation and power enterprises of the Bureau of Reclamation. Men employed on such enterprises, tunnel drivers and such, would fit well into the mining picture. However, work on some of these enterprises did not actually cease, pending appeals to the War Production Board.

Firms in Florida Aver SWPC Failed To Provide Contracts

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Impatience at the failure of the Small War Plants Corporation to swing into operation was expressed on the part of the House Small Business Committee after a score of Florida firms protested against their inability to receive recognition in their attempts to secure war contracts.

Chairman Wright Patman (D), Texas, predicted that the committee "probably will make a very drastic report to the House unless more activity is shown in the near future."

The SWPC was created by Congress early in the summer for the specific purpose of helping small business to get war work, which had been practically monopolized by huge concerns. Mr. Patman said he realized that it took time to get the program organized, but added:

"As chairman of this committee it is my opinion that the committee is very much disappointed at the failure of the Small War Plants Corporation to get into action by this time."

Members of the Committee, which is holding a series of hearings on small business problems throughout the South, showed their concern as witness after witness recounted how he had traveled thousands of miles to visit Government procurement agencies all over the East and even in the Middle West to try to get contracts.

The constant complaint was against too much red tape, costly and lengthy processes which the Government required for contracts which small firms could not undertake, either because they did not have the accountants and engineers to prepare cost analyses and specifications, or the amount of the contract would not justify the expense.

Buckeye Pipe Line To Issue Stock

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — The Public Utilities Commission has authorized the Buckeye Pipe Line Co. to issue 1,352,000 shares of new common stock as part of a program under which Buckeye will absorb the Indiana Pipe Line Co. and acquire as wholly-owned subsidiaries two other oil-carrying concerns, the Northern Pipe Line Co. of Pennsylvania and the New York Transit Co.

The four companies, each a part of the old Standard Oil Co. before its dissolution in 1911, have oil carrying facilities constituting a trunkline system from near Whiting, Ind., to Buffalo, N. Y. The system carries oil from the Texas, mid-continent and Illinois fields.

Nash-Kelvinator Net Equals 89 Cents Share

DETROIT (AP)—Nash-Kelvinator Corporation announced a net profit of $3,828,755 for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1942, after all charges for depreciation, reserves, and taxes.

This is equal to 89 cents a share on 4,291,202 outstanding shares and compares with a profit of $4,617,052 for the peak year 1940-41, when the company was engaged in the peacetime production of automobiles and electric refrigerators.

"Net income for the fiscal year just closed resulted in large part from the contribution of civilian business on an extensive scale up to the time of stopping automobile and refrigeration production," George W. Mason, president, said.

Special Offering Sears Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—A special offering of 30,000 shares of the capital stock of Sears, Roebuck & Co. on the Stock Exchange will be made shortly, financial circles heard. It was understood Goldman, Sachs & Co. would sponsor the sale.

Farmers Asked To Grow Big Supply of Food

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—American farmers, who have been asked to produce a record supply of food next year, were assured that the Government would help them solve their manpower problems.

Production, price and labor policies for the year ahead were discussed by Secretary Claude Wickard and other Agriculture Department officials at a conference with members of state farm war boards from 10 mid-western States.

Farmers Important

Lyle F. Watts, assistant to the Secretary, stated that farm workers must be made to realize that they are more important to the country on the land than in the Army.

He estimated a minimum of 8,500,000 farm workers would be needed in 1943, reported that 1,615,000 farm workers had shifted to non-farm jobs and the armed forces in a year, and conceded that manpower would be the crucial factor in plans for the largest output of food in history.

Mr. Wickard served notice that city dwellers would have to lend a helping hand.

"We," he said, "are going to have to get people from the towns to think about the necessity of changing school terms and closing down businesses to take care of the planting and harvesting seasons."

Mr. Watts told of the Government's new plans to shift workers from non-essential crops and subsistence farms to necessary crops and farms which produce crops for the market, to hold key men on farms with the co-operation of the Selective Service, to recruit, train and transport help and to adjust wages to more attractive levels.

To Support Prices

Oris Wells, Agriculture Department price specialist, told the conferees the Government would maintain a policy designed to support prices of dairy products, poultry, meat animals and essential crops "at a level sufficient to assure producers attractive returns."

He said the same policy would apply to fresh vegetables and fresh and canned fruit.

Secretary Wickard asserted he had "no intention and no wish to fasten government controls in perpetuity upon the food industry."

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fred A. Baughan, General Manager of the Retail Food Dealers of California, predicted that unless grocery stores are relieved from impractical price restrictions they would be forced out of business and the Government would have to feed the people through food dispensing stations.

"We seem to be heading for a combination of technocracy and state socialism," Mr. Baughan told the joint committee on reduction of non-essential federal expenditures.

"If we don't get some relief, the retail food stores will close," said Mr. Baughan.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 60-day temporary order fixing maximum prices on certain food commodities, scheduled to expire Dec. 3 has been extended indefinitely by the Office of Price Administration.

The order applies at the processor, wholesale and retail levels to milk products, including butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, as well as eggs, poultry (except turkeys), flour, cake mixers, fresh citrus fruits (at retail only), canned citrus fruits and juices, corn meal and hominy.

Ceiling prices of those commodities will remain frozen at the highest level at which they were sold by each individual firm during the Sept. 28-Oct. 2 period, until replaced by specific dollars-and-cents ceilings.

Gallup Poll Reveals 78 Per Cent Have Bought War Bonds or Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Seventy-eight per cent of Americans have bought war bonds or stamps, a recent survey by the Gallup poll reveals.

Reporters for the poll asked a representative cross-section of the voting population this question:

"Do you happen to have bought any war bonds or stamps?"

The result was:

Yes—78 per cent
No—22 per cent

Dr. George H. Gallup, head of the Institute of Public Opinion, said the findings were splendid testimony to the effectiveness of the Treasury Department's war savings campaign.

Seeking the answer to the failure of one out of every five adult Americans to buy war bonds or stamps, Dr. Gallup made a further study and found that two large segments of the population—the lower income group and farmers—are responsible for this situation.

Following is a table comparing the purchase by the various groups:

	Per Cent Buyers	Per Cent Non-Buyers
Middle income and Well-to-do	90	10
Lower income group	68	32
Farm	71	29
Cities (10,000 or over)	81	19

A breakdown of the bond and stamp purchases by occupations reveals that the professional man, the businessman, and the white-collar workers are well ahead of other occupational groups in their bond and stamp buying.

Here is the comparison by occupations:

	Per Cent Buyers	Per Cent Non-Buyers
Professional	92	8
Businessmen	88	12
Whitecollar Workers	88	12
Skilled and Semi-Skilled	78	22
Unskilled and Service Workers	65	35

Furthermore, some sections of the country are far better bond and stamp buyers than the others. The East Central section, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, is highest on the list, in the relative proportion who have bought bonds or stamps, 81 per cent of the voting adults having bought bonds or stamps in this area.

The New England, Middle Atlantic and West Central areas are next, with 79 per cent holding bonds or stamps. Next comes the mountain area and the far west, with 78 per cent. The South stands lowest in the sectional groupings, with 66 per cent of the voting population having bought bonds and stamps.

Milk Producers Compromise Price

DUNKIRK, N. Y. (AP)—Milk producers serving Dunkirk and Fredonia distributors have accepted a compromise price of $3 per hundredweight for 3.5 per cent butterfat content milk and agreed to resume deliveries immediately.

Railroads Told to Hire More Women, Negroes, Older People

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, warned a group of 400 railroad executives at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers sessions, which ended here today, that the railroads must begin to hire more women, more Negroes, more elderly persons and more part-time workers because the armed services were going to make big inroads on the present rail labor supply.

"This matter of using women," Mr. NcNutt told railroad manpower panel yesterday "is one which the railroads should recognize bluntly and act upon now. Proportionately, the railroads do not hire enough women—only about 3 per cent of your employees are women, as contrasted with some 21 per cent in air transport."

More Women Employees

Two years ago, there were fewer than 500,000 women in war production, while today there are nearly 4,000,000 and by the end of next year, the total will mount to 6,000,000, Mr. McNutt added, stressing that British experience had shown that women could perform capably 80 per cent of all war jobs.

Mr. McNutt said that some railroad offices still insisted on male stenographers, telegraphers and was "entirely within the physical capacities of women," and advised other lines to follow the example of Pennsylvania Railroad in hiring women.

In this connection, Miss Dorothy Sells, assistant chief of personnel, Office of Defense Transportation, described in a shortwave address from London the accomplishments of women labor in Britain, disclosing that more than 100,000 women were employed on the British railroads and allied transport lines. In some factories 50 per cent of the work force is made up of women, she said.

Mr. McNutt added that prejudice and discrimination which limited the use of Negroes must end, holding that if the practices of some rail lines were to be a pattern for American industry as a whole, "millions of American Negroes, instead of turning out the ships, shells, planes and guns America needs for victory, would be immobilized for the duration of the war."

Stressing that some railroads had physical requirements which "would have been the envy of the Marines," the Manpower Commission chairman said such hiring practices could not continue in wartime, and urged re-examination of employment traditions so that every worker could be used "for what he had, not disqualified for his limitations."

Age to Be No Barrier

"Age in itself must no longer be a barrier to employment," he added. "I advise every railroad employer to study his own rules and to find out how far he can adjust his requirements to increase the available supply of labor. There are countless people whose other responsibilities do not permit them to find full time employment in war industry, but who can be used part time."

Speaking at special technical sessions, Col. James L. Walsh, chairman of the society's War Production Committee, declared that America's engineers were "building ships in our dehydrating plants" by saving vast quantities of shipping space through dehydration of foods, and E. G. Kimmich, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, told the society that natural rubber, despite "all its remarkable characteristics," would be forced into a secondary position after the war.

Concluding the five-day sessions of the society was a second manpower session and luncheon, presided over by Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technology, and addressed by Elliott M. Little, until recently Canada's Director of National Selective Service.

Industrial Corporation Securities Declared More Widely Distributed

NEW YORK (AP)—Securities of leading American industrial corporations are far more widely distributed among actual owners than was the case in 1929, it was indicated by a survey released by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Covering 16 high ranking companies, the survey disclosed they had as of the latest reports a total of 1,611,200 registered stockholders compared with 983,100 in 1929, the year of Wall Street's historic bull market.

The four largest corporations in the group, said the research concern's report—U. S. Steel, General Motors, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Bethlehem Steel—together reported a gain of some 325,000 shareholders over the 12-year period.

Showing the greatest increase was General Electric Co. with 218,500 stockholders of record in 1941 against 60,400 in 1929. General Motors moved up to 413,300 from 189,600 in 1929; U. S. Steel to 232,800 from 182,600 and du Pont to 86,300 from 36,200.

Other large increases included Union Carbide & Carbon to 67,300 from 28,800; American Tobacco to 71,000 from 30,500; National Dairy Products to 68,800 from 31,100; Swift & Co. to 59,000 from 47,000; Chrysler Corp. to 52,700 from 36,000 and Eastman Kodak to 42,200 from 32,800.

The steady expansion in number of actual owners of securities, financial and investment circles have pointed out, has been coincident with the breaking up of large concentrated holdings of stocks of many companies formerly owned by wealthy individuals and estates.

Paper Regulations May Be Patterned On British Method

LONDON (AP)—United States restrictions on the use of paper, patterned on British controls, was hinted by an inquiry into paper regulation here just made by Morris Ernst, New York lawyer, for the American War Production Board.

Mr. Ernst left for Washington Dec. 2 after a two-week survey.

Paper limitations here are due to shutting off of Scandinavian pulp sources and to reductions in shipping from Canada. They include control of the size and circulation of newspapers and a comprehensive civilian campaign, covering even the salvage of bus ticket stubs and the re-use of envelopes.

(News of Mr. Ernst's trip to England to study paper restrictions there for the WPB was viewed as significant in paper circles in New York, in view of recent warnings by American and Canadian Government officials that paper consumption in North America would have to be curtailed as a wartime measure.

The only step thus far taken has been freezing paper production in the United States and North America at levels no higher than for the second and third quarters of this year, effective Nov. 1, last.

American paper men, however, have insisted that there was no similarity between British and North American paper problems, since Britain must receive her paper from overseas.)

Conn. River Power Net Slightly Off in 1941

By the Associated Press

The Connecticut River Power Company reported net earnings of $1,596,758, before interest expense and other fixed charges, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, equivalent to 2.19 times such charges.

The figure compared with $1,681,461, equivalent to 2.26 times the interest expenses and other fixed charges for the nine months ended Sept. 30, last year.

The company added that for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, net earnings were $2,123,255 and $2,241,391 for the corresponding period ended Sept. 30, 1941. The 12 months figures were equivalent to 2.18 and 2.27 times interest expense and other fixed charges, respectively.

Bank Officer

© Bachrach

Henry B. Harris

Elected Assistant Trust Officer and Assistant Cashier of the National Shawmut Bank. Before joining the Shawmut Bank in 1930, Mr. Harris was assistant cashier of the Winchester National Bank.

No New Tax Plan Expected Immediately

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Informed by Secretary Henry Morgenthau that the Treasury has no new tax program for immediate consideration, the House Ways and Means Committee pushed ahead today with legislation authorizing the President to set aside tariff laws when he feels they impede the war effort.

Mr. Morgenthau's position was disclosed late yesterday after the committee heard high ranking Army, Navy and Maritime Officials unqualifiedly endorse a bill to broaden the chief executive's war powers with respect to tariffs.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, announced that Mr. Morgenthau had told him the department had not worked out a new tax plan, but other members said undoubtedly there would be new tax legislation early in the next session.

The committee went into the second day of public hearings on the tariff bill with many members obviously unconvinced that the general grant of power it proposes is necessary. Called to testfy were representatives of the State Department, the tariff commission and the customs service.

Throughout yesterday's questioning, members unsuccessfully sought to learn what existing laws or regulations were impeding the war effort, and indicated a willingness to remove those barriers.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, and Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission and of the War Shipping Administration, supported the bill, under which the President would receive almost unlimited authority to set aside tariff laws for the duration.

Representative Bertrand Gearhart (R) of California, asserted that powers already delegated by Congress have been "abused and misused" and warned that Congress should "check up before it finds itself in the low and lonely position of the German reichstag."

Power Production 12.8 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Nov. 28 declined from the previous week's record high but still was 12.8 per cent greater than the like period of 1941, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output this week stood at 3,766,381,000 kilowatt hours, compared with last week's record figure of 3,795,361,000. In the comparable week a year ago the total was 3,339,364,000.

The southern states led the major geographic divisions in percentage advances over 1941 with a 29 per cent increase. The Pacific Coast was next in line with a gain of 20 per cent. Advances over last year in other regions were: New England, .8 per cent; Mid-Atlantic, 5.6; Central Industrial, 7.5; West Central, 13.9; Rocky Mountain, 9.9.

Amer. Power & Light Omits Senior Dividends

NE WYORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Directors of the American Power & Light Co., part of the Electric Bond and Share Utilities System, omitted payment "at this time" of dividends on the $5 and $6 preferred stocks. Last previous payments were 62½ cents on the $5 and 75 cents on the $6 stocks, paid Oct. 1.

A company statement said net income for the year would exceed one-half of the full annual preferred dividend requirements and that, while there was no present indication of a reduction in earnings, directors decided "that no dividends should be paid at this time."

A dissolution order by the Securities and Exchange Commission is ending against the company.

Great Lakes Ships Requisitioned

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The War Shipping Administration has requisitioned the four remaining vessels in the fleet of Great Lakes Transit Corporation, Mr. H. Townsend Hoopes, company president, disclosed. The vessels are the George D. Dixon, Fred W. Sargent, Alfred H. Smith, and the Utica. Great Lakes Transit previously delivered ten other ships to the War Shipping Administration.

Telephone Companies Net Rises 4.6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission reported that during the first nine months of this year the nation's major telephone companies had a net operating income of $196,962,728, an increase of 4.6 per cent over the corresponding 1941 period.

Operating revenues for the first three quarters totalled $1,190,477,032, an increase of $128,000,000 or 12 per cent over the figures for the first nine months of last year. Operating expenses were placed at $765,924,655, an increase of $79,000,000 or 11.5 per cent over the 1941 period.

The FCC said the figures covered approximately 96 per cent of the revenue of all telephone companies in the United States.

Power Output in October 9.9 P. C. Above Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Electric energy produced for public use in October totaled 16,486,868,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 9.9 per cent over October 1941, the Federal Power Commission reported.

Average daily production reached a new high of 568,513,000 kilowatt hours.

The capacity of generating plants in service Oct. 31 was given as 46,110,047 kilowatts, a net increase of 148,817 kilowatts over last Sept. 30.

Electric utility power plants consumed 6,029,233 tons of coal in October, the commission said, but ended the month with coal stocks at their highest point in history, or 62.1 per cent higher than last year.

No. American Dividend Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission approved payment by North American Company on or about Dec. 30 of a common stock dividend in the form of not more than 156,000 shares of Detroit Edison Company capital stock.

Small Plants' Potentialities Seen Ignored

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Attorney Arthur G. Silverman of the Senate Small Business Committee said it appeared the War Department Ordnance Division was overloading big manufacturers with orders while "ignoring the potential capacity" of numerous small plants in the New York area.

He cited the award of two contracts to the Eclipse Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix, N. J., which he said Bendix officials were "reluctant" to accept, when many of the component parts could be supplied by smaller manufacturers.

Mr. Silverman made his statement during questioning of Frederick Tomkins, Co-ordinator of Purchases of the New York Ordnance District respecting the earmarking by Washington superiors of many orders received by his office for contract letting.

Bendix Busy

Mr. Silverman asserted the Bendix Corporation, already piled high with orders, and willing to assist others in the performance of contracts for tank starters and other parts, was awarded a $2,736,528 contract.

"It would have been entirely feasible," Mr. Silverman asserted, "to have broken down the complete order into component parts in a contract in which many contractors could have participated."

In the case of a number of generators, Mr. Silverman declared, the Washington office insisted on awarding a $248,000 contract to Bendix even though Bendix could not promise to start deliveries for a year.

Mr. Silverman commended, however, the subsequent award of a tank starter equipment contract to the Eisemann-Magneto Corporation, Brooklyn, in which he said 37 subcontractors would share. He said the New York ordnance had persuaded New York to grant the prime contract to Eisemann instead of the Delco-Remy Division of General Motors.

Mr. Tompkins said the award of the contract to Eisemann and the 37 subcontractors grew out of a survey of the "alternative plant capacity" in New York made by his office when Bendix indicated its reluctance to take on additional loads.

Bendix, he said, "not only welcomed new sources, but offered to extend all the engineering help at their command."

Plants Given Work

During the day, the War Production Board announced it had provided $128,000,000 worth of work for small war plants up to Nov. 27.

A sample of the contracts placed, the agency said, was a $142,000 job obtained from the air services for an unnamed Illinois firm to make cotter pins for airplanes instead of bobby pins for women's hair.

The smaller war plants division of WPB said that in the weeks ending November 27 it placed $5,000,000 worth of prime contracts with 19 small manufacturing establishments and arranged $21,000,000 worth of part time work with 642 other firms. Adding in previous contracts, the agency had placed $21,000,000 worth of prime contracts with 53 small plants and arranged $167,000,000 of part time "tool service" with 1,577 small firms, WPB said.

Further Reduction In Cargo War Risk Insurance Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—Further reductions in commerical cargo war risk insurance rates were announced by Marine Underwriters coincident with a similar lowering of rates of the War Shipping Administration.

Steepest cut was on shipments between the United States and West Africa, to 15 per cent from 20 per cent. These rates, it was noted, included shipments to French territories on the Atlantic Coast of Africa—Morocco and Dakar.

Rates to Australia were reduced to 6 from 7½ per cent on cargoes moving from U. S. Pacific ports and to 12½ from 15 per cent on shipments from Atlantic ports via the Panama Canal.

Shipments from Gulf ports to the West Indies and north and east coasts of South America were cut to 6 per cent from 7½. On cargoes for the same area from Atlantic ports the rate was dropped to 8½ per cent from 10. Rates to the west coast of North, Central and South America were cut to 8½ per cent from 10.

Atlantic and Atlantic-Gulf voyage charges also were cut.

EATON & HOWARD
BALANCED FUND

The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share and an extra of 5 cents per share payable December 24, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1942.

December 4, 1942 24 Federal St., Boston

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON

You are invited to make this bank, your bank.

Member Federal Reserve System
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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 4s '54-44	106.8	10.68	106.8

New York City Bonds

7 3s '80	104½	104	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103	103	103
7 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Alleghany 5s '49 Mod	90	90	90
7 Alleghany 5s '49 Mod	71¾	71¾	71¾
29 Alleghany Inc 5s '50	50¾	50½	50½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
21 Am & For P 5s 2030	73½	73	73
1 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107	107	107
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
18 Am T & T 3s '56	107	106⅞	107
19 Am Tobacco 3s '62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	96	96	96
7 Arm Del 4s '57	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
6 Arm Del 4s '55	103⅝	103½	103⅝
7 AT&SF 4s '95	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅜	111⅝	111⅝
5 Atl & Birm 4s '33	28½	28½	28½
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	84½	84	84
5 A C Line cfi 4s '52	73½	73½	73½
11 A C Line 4½s '64	63	62⅞	62⅞
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	59⅜	59¼	59⅜
61 B&O '95 st A	30	29¾	29¾
37 B&O 80S st C	33¾	33½	33¾
37 B&O 2000 st D	29¾	29¾	29¾
66 B&O '96 st F	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
132 B&O cv '80 st	23¾	22⅝	23¾
11 B&O 4s '48	57⅞	57¼	57⅜
21 B&OPLE&WY 4s '51st	49½	49	49¼
27 B&OS W '50 st	37¼	36¾	36¾
7 B&O T C 4s '59	44¾	44½	44½
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	58½	58½	58½
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	58½	58	58½
22 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39½	39⅝
10 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¼	71⅛	71½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	97⅜	97½	97½
3 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	115¼	115¼	115¼
7 Buf R&P 5? st	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
1 Bush Term 4s 52	60	60	60
5 Can Sou 5s 62	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108	108	108
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109	109	109
1 Can Pac 5s 54	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅝	99¾	99⅝
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
23 Celanese 3½s 65	100⅜	100¾	100⅜
3 Cen og Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
56 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23	22⅞	23
10 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	70	69½	69½
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	54½	53⅞	53⅞
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83	83	83
21 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18¾	18	18¾
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16½	16½	16⅜
30 Certain-td 5½s 48	93¾	93½	93¾
13 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¾	102½	102½
10 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103¼	103¼	103¼
65 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	15	16¼
14 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73⅞	73½	73⅞
35 CB&Q 4½s 77	64¾	64⅝	64¾
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	81	81
3 CB&Q 3½s 1H 49	93	93	93
53 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31½	30¾	31½
15 Chi I&L 5s 47	31¼	31	31
48 Chi Gen 4¾s 66	41¼	41	41
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	61	61	61
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	63	63	63
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45¾	45	45½
31 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41¾	41⅜	41½
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	5⅛	5	5⅛
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 4s 52	27	26⅜	26⅜
14 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	25¾	25½	25½
18 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Int Paper 6s 55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Int Paper 5s 47	60	60	60
13 Int T&T 4½s 52	64	63¾	63⅞
23 Int T&T 5s 55	46¾	46⅝	46¾
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	57¾	57¼	57¼
15 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	70	69¾	69¾
8 K C South 5s 50	63	62¾	62¾
98 K C South 3s 50	109	108¾	108¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	87¼	86⅞	87¼
9 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87½	87	87½
39 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	85	85	85
3 L S & M S 3½s 97	55	55	55
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7S	68	68	68
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	68	68	68
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66½	66½	66½
12 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34⅝	34½	34⅝
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¼	30⅜	31¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
16 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	98¾	98¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103⅝	102	102
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
4 Marion St Shov 6s 47	102	102	102
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	113	113	113
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	57	57	57
1 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	63	63	63
1 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	27	27	27
1 Milwaukee&NW 4s 47	16	16	16
11 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16¼	16	16¼
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16¼	16¼	16¼
42 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30½	30¼	30⅜
30 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	4	4	4
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	36¼	35	35
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40⅞	40½	40½
98 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	32¼	31¾	32¼
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3	3⅛	3⅛
97 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36⅛	36¼	36¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36⅛	36¼	36¼
44 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
41 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36½	36¾	46⅝
65 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9½	9¼	9½
21 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
18 Mor & Essex 5s 55	34	33⅜	33⅜
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30⅝	30½	30⅝
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37⅛	36½	37
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	108	108⅜	108⅜
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
16 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101¼	101	101
1 N Engl RR 5s 45	73	73	73
10 N Engl RR 4½s 61	71½	71½	71½
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	78	77¼	77¼
16 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	55	55	55
30 NO Tex&M 5s 56B	54	53¾	53¾
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	54	54	54
13 No Tex & M 4½s 56	49½	48⅝	48⅝
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51½	51¼	51½
74 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¼	46¾	47¼
11 NYC cn 4s 98	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
28 NYC 3½s 46	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
28 NYC cv 3¼s 83	66	65	66
10 NYC Lk Sh 3½s 98	49½	49	49½
17 NYC La Sh 3½s 98 reg	49½	49	49½
2 NY Chi & St L 4s 50	100¼	100½	100½
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75½	75⅜	75½
73 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
3 NY Edis 3½s 66	100	100	100
1 NY Lack &W 4s 73A	53	53	53
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43½	43	43½
41 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	55¾	54½	55½
37 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	38	38
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
12 NYNH&H 4s 55	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜
27 NYNH&H 4s 56	35⅜	34½	34⅝
7 NYNH&H 4s 57	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32½	32½	32½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	32½	33
3 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	106½	106½	106½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8½	8½
2 Niagara FallsP3½s66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Niagara Sh cv-5½s 50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Nor&Sou cv5s2014	35	35	35
3 Norf Sou 4½s 59	74⅜	74	74⅜
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
74 Nor Pac 4s 2047	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
48 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	53	52¾	53
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	74	73⅛	74
31 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41	41¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
16 Ohoi Ed 4s 65	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Pac G & E 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Pac G&S 3½s 61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2 Para Rwy 3s 55 ct	66½	66½	66½
10 Para Pict 4s 58	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Parmeless T 6s 44	59½	59	59
7 Pen Co 4s 63	102	102	102
1 Pen Ch&Det 4½s 77	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
40 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90	89⅝	90
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96⅜	96	96⅜
5 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	95½	95½	95½
9 Pen RR 4s 48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Pen RR 3½s 70	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
6 Pen RR 3½s 53	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	113¼	112⅝	112¼
10 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¾	71¾	71¾
44 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57	56⅝	57
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	65	65	65
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
15 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11¼	11	11¼
39 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	34½	34¼	34⅜
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	4	4	4
8 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103¼	103½
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	106½	105½	105½
1 PCC & SL 5s 75	105	105	105
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	89½	89¼	89½
4 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
2 PublSv NJ Ill 3½s 68	111	111	111
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	87⅜	87	87⅜
10 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
25 Rio Gr West 1st4s59	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Rochester G&E 4½s 77	26½	26¼	26¼
1 Rl Ark & La4½s34	19¾	19½	19½
7 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	7½	7½	7½
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99½	99¼	99¼
38 StLIM&Ss&R&G 4s	75	73¾	75
15 StLIM&S 4s R&G33ct	74	73¼	75
11 StLPeo&NW5s48	41½	41½	41½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	91½	91½	91½
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	19¼	19	19¼
18 St L S F 4½s 78	21	20¾	20¾
11 StLSF4½s 78ct st	20½	20⅜	20⅜
55 St L S F 4s 50 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 St L SW 5s 52	45½	45½	45½
20 St L SW rfg 5s 90	28¼	28	28
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	63½	63½	63½
11 StP&KC ShL4½s 41	15½	15	15
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
19 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103	102¾	102¾
127 Seab A L cn 6s 45	14½	14½	14¼
15 Seab A L 6s ct	13½	13	13
6 Sea A L aj 5s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
85 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24½	23¾	24⅜
23 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	12¼	12	12¼
11 Sea AL rfg 4s 50ct	11	11	11
98 Shell Un 2½s 54	21¾	..	..
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	37½	37½	37½
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
7 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	52⅛	52¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅞	51¼	51⅞
27 So Pac 4½s 81	51⅝	51¼	51⅜
27 So Pac 4½s 69	52	51½	52
91 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70⅜	70	70⅛
25 So Pac clt 4s 49	71¼	71	71
14 So Pac 3¾s 46	91¼	91	91¼
14 So Pac Nat 5s 56	53¾	53¼	53½
5 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85	85	85
18 South Ry 6½s 56	93¾	93½	93½
12 South Ry gen 6s 56	89½	89¼	89¼
46 South Ry gen 4s 56	71¾	70½	71⅛
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	84	84	84
1 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
9 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105	105	105
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	102	102
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65	64¾	65
18 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	65¾	65¼	65½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	65½	65½	65½
16 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
4 Third Ave 4s 60	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
17 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108½	108⅜	108¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	95½	95⅛	95½
35 Unit Drug 5s 53	99	98¼	98¼
2 US Steel 2.40s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	94½	94½	94½
1 Va & SW cn 5s 80	73	73	73
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
52 Wabash 4½s 81	34½	33¾	33¾
17 Wabash 4s 81	44½	43½	43½
21 Wabash 4s 71	41⅞	41½	41⅞
2 Walwrth 4s 55	93¼	92½	92½
14 Warner Bros 6s 48	102½	102¼	102½
11 West Pen P 5s 63E	106¼	106⅛	106¼
3 West Pen P 3½s 66	111½	111½	111½
4 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	43½	43½
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	40¼	40	40¼
1 Westn Md 5½s 77a	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
25 Westn Md 4s 52	85¾	84⅞	85½
20 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	36¼	36	36½
38 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	86⅜	86¼	86⅜
7 Western Un 5s 60	82¾	82½	82¾
5 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
31 Wis Cen 4s 49	52	51⅞	51⅞
2 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	50	50	50
15 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15	15	15
5 Young S&T 3¼s 6	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4½s 48	95½	95½	95½
5 Argentine 4½s 71	82	82	82
13 Brazil 8s 41	33½	33¼	33½
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	68¼	68¼	68¼
4 Buen A 4¾s 75	69	69	69
10 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Canada 4s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Canada 2½s 46	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	18	18	18
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	18	18	18
2 Chile 6s 60	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Chile 6s 63	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
13 Colomb Bk 6½s 61 Oct	19¾	19½	19¾
2 Copenhag 5s 52	45⅝	45½	45½
4 Cuba 4½s 77	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Czecho 8s 51	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Denmark 6s 42	56½	56½	56½
19 Great Br 5s 4 ct	16	16	16
8 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	15	15	15
8 Mex 5s asd 45	13	13	13
15 Mex 10 4s asd 45	12¾	12¼	12¼
1 Norway 4s 63	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	12½	12½	12½
3 Peru 1st 6s 60	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4 Peru 2nd26s 1961	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3 Aft K Poland 4½s 58	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	17½	17½	17½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	16	16	16
2 Wasaw C 4½s 58 asd	11½	11½	11½

Total bond sales today, $6,274,400. Previous day, $9,119,800. Week ago, $7,253,300. Year ago, $7,580,800. Two years ago, $9,070,-700. Jan. 1 to date, $2,134,102,050. Year ago, $1,930,656,175. Two years ago, $1,499,098,250.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Acme Glove Wks 6½ pf		1- 2		12-18
Atlanta Lundrs 1st pf	$2 50	12-15		12- 5
Cent Ill P Svc $6 pf	$3.50	1- 2		12-11
Wilson & Co $6 pf	$1.50	2- 1		1-15
Initial				
Reo Motors	50c	12-23		12-12
Regular				
Agricult. Ins. Co (Watertown, N. Y.)	75c	Q	1-2	12-18
Amer. Alliance Insurance Co. (N. Y.)	25c	Q	1- 2	12-18
Amer. Express	$1.50	Q	3- 2	12-18
Amer. Hair & Felt 1st & 2nd pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-21
Amer. Roll. Mill pf	$1.12	Q	1-15	12-15
Amer. Wat. Wks & Elec. $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-12
Bankers Tr. N. Y.	35c	Q	1- 2	12-11
Brillo Mfg "A"	50c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Canada Cycle & Motor Ltd.				
	30c	Q	12-26	12-10
Do pf	$1.25	Q	12-26	12-10
Do pf	10c	Q	1-15	12-31
Comwlth Water & Light Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-11
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-11
Cuban Am Sug 7 pf	$1.75	Q	12-28	12-14
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	12-28	12-14
Davega Stores Corp 5 conv pf	31¼c	Q	12-24	12-12
Fed Inv Co of N J	25c	Q	1- 2	12-22
First Nat Stores	62½c	Q	1- 2	12-11
Gen Amer Invest pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-18
Gen Time Inst	25c	..	12-24	12-14
Gisholt Machine	25c	Q	12-15	12- 8
Great Am Ins Co N Y	25c	Q	1- 2	12-18
Guaranty Trust (N. Y.)	$3	Q	1- 2	12-11
Howe Scale Co	$2	..	12-22	12-19
Lima Loco Works	50c	..	12-26	12-12
Lion Match, Inc	50c	..	12-21	12- 7
Locke Steel Chain	20c	Q	12-21	12-14
Lyon Metal Prod, Inc	25c	..	12-15	12- 1
Marion Water 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-11
Merchants & Miners Trans.	50c	..	12-29	12-12
Modine Mfg	50c	Q	12-30	12-10
Monongahela Valley Water 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1-15	1- 2
Nashville & Decatur RR 7½ gtd	$3¾c	S	2- 2	12-21
N Hampshire Fire Ins	40c	Q	1- 2	12-14
N Jersey Water 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-11
Penney (J C)	75c	Q	12-24	12-11
Peoria Water Works	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-11
Putnam (G.) Fund	20c	Q	12-21	12-15
Ralston Steel Car Do 5 cv pf	25c	Q	2- 1	12-19
Reliable Stores	$1.25	Q	1- 2	12-19
Do 5 cv pf ($30)	12½c	Q	12-21	12-15
Signal Oil & Gas A	37½c	Q	12-31	12-15
Do B	25c	Q	12-31	12-15
Sivyer Steel Cast	50c	..	12-11	12- 2
So Penn Oil	37½c	Q	12-22	12- 8
Utd Sav Bk (Det)	50c	S	12-31	12- 5
U S Potash 6 pf	$1.50	Q	12-15	12- 1
Van de Kampa Hol Dt. Bk pf	$1.62½	Q	12-21	12-10
Waco Aircraft Co	30c	..	12-19	12-10
West Penn Elec $7 A	$1.75	Q	12-30	12-12
West Penn Power 4½% cp	$1.12½	Q	1-15	12-18
Westmoreland Water Co. 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-11

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6½	7½
American Barge Line Co	7½	8½
American Hardware Co.	21½	23¼
American Manufacturing	35	38
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	21¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	66¾	..
Appleton Company	30½	33¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	100	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3¾
Arlington Mills	38¾	41¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	26¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	..
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spining	9½	10¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	55¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17¾	19¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	31¼	33¾
Brown Co	1.30	1.80
Brown Co pf	18¼	21
Campbell S S Co Inc	4½	5½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26½	29¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11¾	13½
Crowell-Collier Uub Co	16¼	18
Dewey & Almy ChemicalCo	20¾	22½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Draper Corporation	58½	60½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅜	15¼
Eastern Corporation	30¼	33¼
Eastern Corporation pf	105	105
Exolon Co	8½	9¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11¼	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Flood Fair Stores Inc	33¾	41
Fruit of the Loom	111	111
General Fire Extinguisher	11½	13
General Machinery	23½	26
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10⅝	12½
Goodall Worsted Company	28	31
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	73¾	78
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25¼	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	25½	28
Greenfield Tap & Die 6 pf	99½	99¼
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	3	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11½	13½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13¼	14¾
Hilton-Davis Chem Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	17¾	17¾
International Machine Tool	6⅞	8
Keith George E Co	18¼	..
Kendall Company	6⅞	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅞	18
Landers Frary & Clark	25¼	27¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	41¼	44
*Ludlow Mfg Associates	92½

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

TOYS
SLEDS — SKIS
Sale on Skates ⅓ off
Gifts in Pyrex Ware
C. K. WANAMAKER
1350 Mass. Ave. Tel. Arl. 3586

BELMONT

BEAUTIFUL STORE
TOYLAND
Whole New Basement devoted to Games, Toys, Sporting Equipment.
P. R. WINTERS CO.
84 Trapelo Road CUSHING SQ. Bel. 1340
Plenty of Parking. Free Delivery. Open Evenings

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Roslindale

Buy
Skates Now
While Available
Split leather skating boot. Elk tanned tip and backstrap. Inside ankle support $4.69
Ladies' or Men's
Small deposit will hold service
Men's Hockey Skates $5.98
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury
16 High Street, East Dedham

3 Lisles Solve the STOCKING PROBLEM
1. Can't Run, Will Not Run..... $1.50
2. Fifty-Fifty Cotton and Rayon.. 1.15
3. Lovely Needle's Eye Mesh..... 1.15
DEBS 7 CORINTH STREET ROSLINDALE

BRAINTREE

GEORGE E. SAMPSON
411 Washington St. Tel. Bra. 0014
Insurance Service of all kinds including 1943 Automobile Insurance
Local representative of the Quincy Mutual Fire Ins. Co. and the Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Company.

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
OUR CHRISTMAS STOCK
of Gifts for Everybody
Is Now Complete—Shop Early
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

WE'LL SOLVE YOUR
GIFT PROBLEM FOR HIM
The Men's Shop Where The Women Like to Trade
LINEHAN'S
Main St. at Pleasant, Brockton

Mrs. Lilly Brown
has a full line of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Bath Salts—Rose Cold Cream — Ballad Perfume — Toilet Water — Dusting Powder — Lemonol Soap. Attention Sachet given with good order. Phone 8368 29 Market St.
AVON

Give a Gift for the Home
. . . Furniture
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre Street Brockton

SPENCER CORSETS and BRASSIERES
Individually designed garments improve posture and appearance. Appointments made for free figure analysis.
Call Mrs. Astrid Hatch
19 Grafton Street Tel. 1921

A Fine Food Line Since ——'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
157 Main Street Phone 2900

Edgar's
BROCKTON'S LEADING CHRISTMAS GIFT STORE

BROOKLINE

Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1
Jack J. Springer
Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5538
1623 BEACON STREET

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
121 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your Winter Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ANNA SHOPPE
devotes an entire basement to
Toys
GAMES—BOOKS—DOLLS
Come and See
1328 Beacon St. Coolidge Corner

Holiday Cards
BOXED ASSORTMENTS
35c to $1.00 a box
Unusually attractive Christmas Cards, 5c to 1.00
THE ANNA SHOPPE
1328 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner

Christmas Gifts
for the discriminating
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
TOILET SETS—LOVEY COMPACTS
Holmberg & Douglas
JEWELERS
1332 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS
Poems by William P. McKenzie
The Sower and Other Poems $1.00
Fields of Bloom Each
Heartsease Hymns, $1.10
Prelude Poems for the New Day, $2.00
By W. P. M.
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Christmas Cards Printed Stationery
Fountain Pens
Make Practical Gifts
All Standard Makes
LA FRANCE CO.
32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. TRO. 7588
Typewriters

Mail Christmas Gifts Early
English Pottery
Fiske
Fiske's Candy Shop
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE
Kirkland 8681
833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
LASell 2183

The COCK HORSE
Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER
Sunday Dinner and Supper
56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800
Business Men's Luncheon 50c

Christmas Gifts and Cards
Airplane and Boat Models
SHOP EARLY
KENNEY'S
844 MASS. AVE. TRO. 3636

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass.
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0106
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

EVERETT

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
New and Beautiful Line of Gifts With Suitable Wrappings
Complete Variety of Christmas Cards
461 BROADWAY EVERETT, MASS.

FITCHBURG

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

Lovely New
Christmas Cards
Five Cents Up
Keepsake Diamonds RICE & CO. Watches
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

GIVE SWEATERS!
For Men—For Women—For Children
Warm Wool Sweaters in conservative and Novelty Styling— $1.59 to $9.50
SWEATER SHOP
473 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen
FOR THE SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT
VANITY FAIR UNDIES!
A Complete Line of
Gowns—Panties—Vests
Slips—Bandeaus—Combinations
in
Tearose—White—Blue—Black
ALL SIZES
Perfect for travelling as it requires no ironing.
381 MAIN STREET

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 3693
Quick Friendly Service

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVICE MEN'S STATIONERY
V-Mail—Buddy Post Cards
Pocket Games—Checkers
Chess—Cribbage—Dominoes
Playing Cards—Gin Rummy Sets
Christmas Cards and Wrappings
LITTLE'S
22 FLEET STREET

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3447

MITCHELL & COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
Gowns .... $2.98—$3.98
Pajamas .. $2.98—$4.00
Gifts That Last!
Lingerie Shop, Street Floor

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Buy your tire chains now.
Supply is limited.
GREEN & DREWETT
Mobilgas Mobilfuel

GAINES DRY Dog FOOD
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

HINGHAM

HINGHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hingham, Massachusetts
INCORPORATED MARCH 4, 1826
A time-honored institution of unquestioned stability. Insure with us and be assured of
SECURITY SAVINGS SERVICE
and
insure your future freedom and happiness by buying United States War Bonds and Stamps

Hingham Gift Shop
H. L. HORTON
Bentwood and Hand Painted Trays
Hurricane Lamps
Silver Deposit Glassware
Choice Christmas Cards

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

MORROW & COMPANY
Fine Jewelry and Watches
CHINA GLASS GIFTS
277 Maple Street

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

"You'll Find It at Treat's"
TOYS
of every description from
Mechanical Pull Toys and Dolls to Velocipedes
A Child's Dreamland Awaits Your Inspection with Literally Hundreds of Gift Ideas.
TREAT
"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"

THIS CHRISTMAS
GIVE FURNITURE!
Chairs, Lamps,
Tables, Hassocks,
Mirrors, Desks,
Cedar Chests, Cabinets.
E. C. STIEGLER & CO.
FURNITURE
170-180 Common Street

Buy Your Warm Winter Coat
at
Cherry & Webb's
at a
Savings Price

You Will Enjoy Christmas Shopping
in our completely modern store
R. J. MACARTNEY CO.
431-433 Essex Street

Have You Natural Selling Ability?
Special Tutoring for homemaker or part-time worker who would like to supplement her family income by selling Avon Products, on commission.
EXPERT INSTRUCTION
MISS ILA DYER, 514 Bay State Building
4-5 P. M. or call 31496 for appointment

PRACTICAL GIFTS
For Men and Boys
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

Season's Greetings
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
19 Amesbury Street
Tel. Lawrence 6167—Andover 234

LEXINGTON

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
AND TOY ANNEX
1837 Mass. Avenue Tel. Lex. 0429-W
We have the largest and most beautiful Christmas cards, wrappings and tyings in Lexington.
Children's Books and Games. Good Reading Books in Fiction and Non-Fiction for Adults. Also hobby books
Boxed Stationery in Good Taste
Ski and New England Calendars, $1.00
Norwegian Decorated Woodenware
Unusual Glassware
Plenty of small but useful gifts priced from 25c and up

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
20 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

ALVIN'S
GIFTS of Lingerie
Quilted Robes
Luxurious Bed Jackets
20 Waltham Street Tel. Lex. 1492

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Preserve your clothes by having them cleaned the
"SANITONE" Way
Highland Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
160 Central St. 272 Bridge St.
945 Westford St. 945 Broadway

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

All Ready for
Christmas Business
With Stocks of
Dry Goods and Groceries
Four Floors and Basement in Full Holiday Array with all kinds of
GIFTS
as well as
STAPLE GOODS
A. B. SUTHERLAND CO.

Center
for All Kinds of
Gifts
Wood-Abbott Co.
135 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

FURNITURE for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
A. E. O'Heir Co.
Hurd Street
Just around the corner from Central St.
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
TOYLAND NOW OPEN
The Finest Toyland in the Merrimack Valley
THIRD FOOR

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Cherry and Webb's
WARTIME STORE HOURS
(Holiday Schedule)
Mondays....1 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Tuesdays through Fridays—9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays 9:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Lowell's Christmas Gift Store
Stationery, Fountain Pens, Gift Shops, Toys, Greeting Cards
108 MERRIMACK STREET
G. C. PRINCE & SON, Inc.

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman's Exchange

THE BON MARCHE
OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

LYNN

Complete line of all standard makes
Pen and Pencil Sets
D. L. MACDONALD CO.
50 EXCHANGE STREET

Christmas Gifts
Unusual in Design
Practical as well as Beautiful
Reasonably Priced
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc.
THE RED ARROW FLEET

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleaners, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

STACKPOLES
General Electric Radios
Victor, Columbia and Decca Records
27 MARKET ST. LY 2-5045

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

FURNITURE GIFT SHOP

DECORATIVE ACCESSORIES
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
LAMPS
RADIOS
Hill-Welch
Willow Street

Christmas Gifts
for the Home

End Tables
Book Shelves
Easy Chairs
Magazine Racks
Desks
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

The World of
TOYS — TOYS — TOYS
Entire Second Floor
Games, Dolls and Wheel Goods on Display
A Small Deposit Will Hold Any Article Until Christmas
HUTCHINSON'S
49-55 Monroe Street

Choose with PRIDE
. . . a Rogers label is your assurance of quality
T. W. ROGERS CO.

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1942
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

PERSONALIZED CHRISTMAS CARDS
with your name printed on each. Choose from twelve very attractive designs. Complete with envelopes. 50 for $1.00. You may have 50 of one kind or assorted designs.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone Ly 2-2737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn.

For Christmas
Give him a Merchandise Bond for any amount on an Adam Hat Gift Certificate, $3.45; Longworth Hat Certificate, $4.40; Long Royal, $6.00.
M. A. ROBERTS, MEN'S WEAR
128 Monroe St., Cor. Washington
FAMOUS FOR GLOVES

WHYTE'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

J. MUSINSKY & SONS
Gifts for every member of the family
Skates, Slippers, Ski Boots
All Rubber Goods
Bags and Hosiery
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARGE IT AT KOTZEN'S
Give FURNITURE
the Lasting Gift
Easy Terms, of course.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden

PURE WOOL ROBES
$8.95
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop That's on the Square
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN

A GIFT FROM BOSTON LEADER IS ALWAYS WELCOME
Underwear — Hosiery — Bags
House Coats — Accessories
EVERYTHING FOR HER
Shop early for best selections
Boston Leader
45 Pleasant St., Malden; 180 Essex St., Salem
349 Moody St., Waltham

FOR CHRISTMAS
Something Practical
Shoes—Hosiery
Handbags—Gloves
HIGGINS
144 Pleasant Street Mal. 1487

Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Mal. 0245

Do Your Christmas Shopping UNHURRIEDLY and choose from complete stocks now at
Joslin's
Malden Square's Gift Store Since 1891

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

Practical Christmas Gifts
Children's Wearing Apparel
Shoes — Slippers — Rubbers
B&S Children's Bazaar
99 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN

MEDFORD

Underwear Comfort
WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT
Duofold Health Underwear. Excellent fit, positive protection from drafts and cold. No wool itch.
Thomas O'Brien & Son
Medford's Store for Men
MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1888
MYstic 5060
Opposite Medford Theatre

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

P. VOLPE & SONS, Inc.
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

Start Christmas Shopping Now for Clothing and Toys at
THE LAD & LASSIE SHOP
6 Salem Street, Medford Square
"A Store for Boys and Girls"

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every morning serve your family's favorite
Tomato juice—eggs—light cream and pure milk from
C. W. SPEAR MILK CO.
CRYstal 0610
37 Central Street Wakefield

Clements
THE STORE OF CHEERFUL SERVICE

HIGHLANDS SERVICE STATION
Corner Franklin and Tremont
JENNEY

Watches Jewelry
Wadland's
Reliability
We Specialize in High Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
420 MAIN STREET

"Gifts for Men"
ALECK'S
We treat you □ all year ○
406 Main Street Tel. 3532-R

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel Mel 4047

Choose Early for Choice Selection of
Christmas Cards and Gifts
with special thought of those in Service
Cowan's Gift Shoppe
153 W. Emerson Street

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0081 - Tel. - 0080
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 48 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 0060
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 179
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

OLD-FASHIONED
Christmas Candy
BRAIDS, TWISTS, ROUNDS in favorite old-time flavors of sassafras, clove, checkerberry, lemon, cinnamon, wintergreen, peppermint, etc. COLORFUL, PURE, DELICIOUS. A simple but decorative candy made in our kitchen for the past 50 seasons. ASSORTED, 39c lb.—3 lbs. $1.25
GULF HILL PARLORS
596 Pleasant St., Opp. Library
Mail orders gladly filled.

WING'S
790 Purchase Street
New Bedford, Mass.
We Furnish Homes
The store of Practical Gifts for the Home—*But you must Buy Early.*

Willey's Inc.
Showing for Christmas
Germaine Monteil Cosmetics, Faberge Perfumes, Lovely House Coats.
Complete Stock of
Shoes, Slippers, Hosiery
for Christmas
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

Complete Selection of Movado Watches for Christmas
CASE, *Jeweler*
202 Union St. (Upstairs)

The PRINT SHOP
We have an attractive line of Cards for Christmas, New Year's and those in the Service.
586 Pleasant St., Opp. Public Library

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Give Useful Gifts of Leather
from
CUSHING'S
586 PLEASANT STREET

LA FRANCE
Watches
Diamonds
Registered Jeweler
American Gem Society
United States and Canada
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
The Sanitone Way
512 Purchase St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Place Your Order for Christmas Cards at
HUTCHINSON'S
NEW GIFTS—TOYS—BOOKS
We have just added a complete line of Pyrex Ware.

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enroll Now in Our
1943 CHRISTMAS CLUB
Adults—25c to $5 a week
Children—10c a week
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON (Continued)

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S APPAREL
THE STORE OF PRACTICAL GIFTS AT POPULAR PRICES

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9690, Las. 9626, Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

SHOP EARLY!
Santa Will Need Your Help This Year
We are ready with a complete selection of lovely and practical gifts
Dresses—Coats—Underwear—Hosiery
Accessories
NEWTON'S
The Gift Center of Newton
843 Beacon Street LAS. 7400

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Shop Early While Selection Is Good
Cameras
Photographic Supplies
Adult Games
ATWOOD'S CAMERA SHOP
Open 8:30 to 5:30 46 Langley Rd.

BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
BRAY BLOCK
Toys—Novelties—Gifts
A convenient place to do your Holiday Shopping

NEWTONVILLE

COME and SEE SHOP
AVOID THIS RUSH!
CHRISTMAS CARDS TO SUIT YOUR TASTE
Boxed Sets
Printed Personal Cards

Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today*.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

Gifts of Warmth
For Practical Giving
From Cuddly Pure Wool Bed Sox to Snug Sheep-lined Jackets to help keep you warm the American way.

Personality Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

NORWOOD **BAKERS**
Practical Gifts for Christmas

THE HAT SHOP
Vanity Fair Undies

Gowns	$2.00—$2.25
Panties	1.00— 1.25
White Linen Handkerchiefs	.25— 1.00
Prints	.25— .59
Van Raalte Hosiery	1.15— 1.35

MARTHA H. JORDAN, 679 Washington St.

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
Christmas Gifts
TOYS
Occasional Furniture
724 Washington Street
Ph. Norwood 1132

Christmas Toiletries
Yardley—Ayer's—Old Spice
Waterman Fountain Pens
GARNER'S PHARMACY
639 Washington Street
Tel. Norwood 0088

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

GREETING CARD SHOP
Circulating Library
Exclusive Christmas Cards
Handkerchiefs
Mrs. S. L. Ogden 12 South St.

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

Jewelers
Diamonds Watches
PHARMERS
90 NORTH STREET

All Wool Gloves & Mittens
$1.00 up and 59c up
Plain and fancy in bright colors.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

SANTA CLAUS
is here in Toyland
ENGLAND BROS.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

CHRISTMAS MUSICAL GIFTS
Pianos — Radios — Records and Record Players, Albums and Sheet Music.
WOOD BROS. 421 North St.

QUINCY

CASTLE FILMS FOR SALE
or Use Our
"RENT-A-REEL" SERVICE
Complete Selection
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm., Sound
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 Revere Road, Quincy MAY 0253
Telephone and Mail Orders promptly filled

Bring in this advertisement and Save 5% on
WELDERS' CLOTHES

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
1591 Hancock Street Pkt. 6668

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

VICTORY COAL
Blended at the mine **$13.90** CASH
CITY FUEL CO.
9 CHESTNUT STREET
Pre. 2330 Carl Sheppard, Mgr.

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Be sure to visit our
TWO NEW GIFT BARS
- Gifts for Service Men
- Gifts for the Family

REMICK'S

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	I	L	T	O	N		A	M	E	L	I	A
E	■	I	■	G	O	O	S	E	■	I	■	R
L	O	O	P	■	T	A	P	■	C	L	O	G
L	■	I	A	P	■	K	■	B	A	Y	■	O
E	D	■	G	A	F	U	L	E	T	■	I	S
S	A	P	■	I	■	M	■	L	■	A	R	Y
	■	V	E	R	E	■	G	A	V	E	■	
B	I	T	■	A	■	I	■	E	N	D	■	
I	D	■	P	E	R	S	E	U	S	■	E	A
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I	M	P	O	S	T	■	D	O	L	M	A	N

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
WATCHES

Excellent Timekeeper
Ladies from $13.75 up
Tax Included
Gents from $12.75 up

$55.00
Tax Included
STERLING SILVER SERVICE FOR 4
24 Pieces with Tarnishproof Chest
WILLIAM E. FRITZ
Jeweler
1543 Hancock Street
PRE. 1446

For Christmas
SKATES, SKIS, SLEDS, TOYS
WESTLAND'S
1353 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Goldfish and Aquatic Plants
Field Seeds — Bulbs for Fall Planting
Hay, Straw, Fertilizers
6 HAVEN ST. Tel. Rea. 1141 READING

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

TOYLAND IS OPEN
A World of Gifts and Toys
Christmas Greeting Cards
Skates—Skis—Sleds
FRANCIS BROS.
"The Christmas Story"
181 Haven Street, Reading

SALEM

GERTRUDE METCALFE
Smart New Hats
Inexpensively priced.
New Address
266 ESSEX STREET, SALEM

SOMERVILLE

★ Star Market Co. ★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

LYMAN A. HODGDON
8 Indiana Avenue Pro. 0168
Insurance Service
Fire—Liability
Justice—Real Estate—Notary

THE KIDDIE SHOPPE
DAVIS SQUARE
A Merry Christmas for the Kiddies!
The largest assortment of Kiddies' Apparel to be found in Greater Boston. Quality, at lowest possible prices. Make your Christmas Selection Early.
Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 0346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3007. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILLINERY BUDD-HUDS APPAREL
Arlington Somerville Wakefield
Brimful with
Feminine Wearables
Distinctive Gifts
For the Holidays at Popular Prices
ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
13 Holland Street
Davis Square
Dress and Sport Shoes
for Men, Women and Children

Merry Christmas
ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE
Gifts for the entire family—Electric Appliances—Clocks—Skates—Doll Carriages —Sleds—Carts—Toys
MAGOUN SQUARE PRO 1095

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This year especially it is wise to shop early for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Our Christmas Card selection is now complete
Artistic Picture Framing
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON STREET

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1303 MAIN STREET

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ARROW SHIRTS
$2.25 • $2.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WELLESLEY

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

Beautiful Gifts—
and not costly.
575 WASHINGTON STREET
WELLESLEY 3329-W
Granville Leatherwood

Why Not Rent a Typewriter?
Government restrictions allow us to rent
"CLASS B" TYPEWRITERS
3 months for $7.50
Wellesley Business Service
572 Washington Street
Wellesley 1045

★ Star Market Co. ★
Quality Pays Extra Dividends
Extra dividends in satisfaction, value, and economy. Enjoy, too, the Star Market "extras" of lower Supermarket prices, free delivery, and charge account privileges.
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS

Berte 45 Central Street

$1.50
Give the new Electrostatic Cleaner, the remarkable brush that works by suction. Made of non-breakable Pyroxoloid without bristles. Removes lint, loose hair, and dust from garments and upholstery. Mail orders filled.

WEYMOUTH

DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
offers you a choice selection of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Women and Children
WASHINGTON SQ. WEYMOUTH

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
WE CALL AND DELIVER

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass
TEL. OCEAN 0021

GILBERT R. RAND
16 Bartlett Road OCE. 0898-M
Practical Gifts for Men in the Service—Watches—Pen Sets—Billfolds. We also carry a fine line of Costume Jewelry, Watches, Rings..
Expert Clock, Watch and Jewelry Repairing

ALLEN'S MARKET
19 Somerset Ave. OCE. 1673
We wish to express our appreciation for the patronage of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor and to extend to them our heartiest greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See us for your Automobile Insurance for 1943
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert care of the hair and skin.
MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
22 Pleasant St., Room 323 Phone 4-7558

IVER JOHNSON'S
304 Main Street
Games for Adults
Toys for Children
Wearables to Gladden the Heart of Every Child
The Children's Shop
478 Main Street, Opp. City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle to College

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

FOOD PRODUCTS

FAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel. 24960

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 38401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton Phone 36787

Churchill & Son, Ltd.
(of 66 Park Street)
PIANOS • RADIO
MUSIC • RECORDS
Temporary Premises
54 Park Row, Bristol
Tel. 23886

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
BRISTOL
Phone 45642
Dunlop Coats for Men and Women

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/68, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

PHONE CAMBERLEY 897
Brimson's
F. W. BRIMSON M.P.S.
Park St. Camberley, Surrey
SPECIALITY GROCERS
Monitor Advertised Commodities

COIFFEURS
"ELIZABETH"
225 Farnborough Road
Farnborough
Tel. No. Farnborough 624

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W.H.Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

WILSHINS

DRAPERS and MILLINERS
22-23, Queens Road
Hastings Tel. 222

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Ladies' Men's and Children's Hairdressing
- Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
- Removals and Warehousing

KINGSTON 1001

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS — HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders
Ph. Northwood 145

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
Radio and Home Appliances. Irons. Room Heaters, etc.

PINNER

CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
58 High St. Pinner Phone Pinner 3181
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY SERVICE
No Mass *Production*
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

European Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE—All modern conveniences and warmth; large gardens; extensive views; on main bus routes; from 5 gns. Write Box W-1839, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

HANTS.—Housekeeper, exempt military service, required for one lady, small house, to take complete charge cooking and housework. Willison, Sixty Six, Charlton, Andover.

England

BATH

The PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath Tel. 4528
New and Standard Books

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Specialty
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas Bromwich 2068

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth
626/628, Christchurch Rd., Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38/42/44, South St., Worthing

We send the compliments of the season to readers of The Christian Science Monitor everywhere.

CORNER GARAGE
PHONE FERNDOWN 21
Motor and Electrical Engineers
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, Oil, Spares.
Personal Supervision
L. T. DOWLAND, M.I.M.E., Manager
We appreciate the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and send you our greetings and good wishes for 1943.

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1922
For Woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wool, etc.
We appreciate the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and send you our greetings and good wishes for 1943.
119, Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
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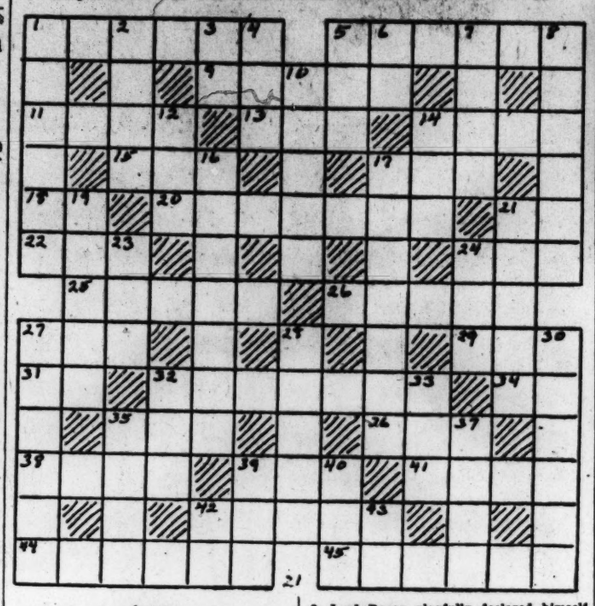
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote of Shangri-La?
5—Who is object of Major Dobbin's affections in "Vanity Fair"?
9—The graying is what?
11—What is fold or doubling of a thread through which another thread can be passed?
13—A spigot is what?
14—What is a kind of shoe with wooden sole?
15—Short sleep.
17—What kind of horse is mentioned in Stephen Foster's "Camptown Races"?
18—What ending denotes the past tense?
20—Who is father of Juliet in Shakespeare's play?
21—Exists.
22—What do you call the juices of a plant?
24—What adjective suffix denotes "pertaining to"?
25—What French novelist based his stories on inventions of the day?
26—The century plant is a species of what?
27—What is the removable cutting part of a drill?
29—To conclude.
31—What suffix is used with name of a constellation in naming meteors which appear to radiate from it?
32—What mythical character is subject of bronze statue by Benvenuto Cellini?
34—Each (abbr.).
35—Pronoun.
36—Craw of a bird is what?
38—What is a forstoken?
39—What is a thorny tree of India?
41—What inventor was born at Greenock, Scotland?
42—What city is said to have more hotels than any other?
44—What is that part of a wall from which an arch springs?
45—What is a woman's cloak with cape-like pieces instead of sleeves?

Down

1—What cape guards entrance to the Dardanelles?
2—What creature followed Una like a dog?
3—Lord Bacon playfully declared himself a descendant of what Biblical king?
4—Negative.
5—What is the Egyptian juggler's snake?
6—Myself.
7—What is first name of Miss Pons, coloratura soprano?
8—What do you call a merchant vessel of the largest size?
10—What is loose fiber obtained by untwisting and picking old hemp ropes?
12—What is a heavy felt half boot worn in winter by loggers?
14—What is the grinning creature of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?
16—What is a rope for making a boat fast?
17—What country is called the "Cockpit of Europe"?
19—What Biblical shepherd became a king?
21—Who is mentioned with Sally and Mary in certain musical comedy?
23—Would you pet, row, or fly a dubb?
24—Hail!
27—What city of Mississippi is center of an extensive canning industry?
28—The starwort is a species of what?
30—What city of Ohio is known as "the home of aviation"?
32—Writing implement.
33—What is past tense of "see"?
35—Who is Mr. Wickfield's clerk in "David Copperfield"?
37—To furnish heat.
39—What small mammal is adapted to life in the air by possession of wings?
40—Movable cover.
42—Pseudonym (abbr.).
43—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Pitch-Change Motors May Be Important to Multi-Motored Bombers?

A pitch-change motor is a small electric motor attached to the hub of an airplane propeller. The motor is operated by current from the plane's power supply. It "feathers" the blade (changes the angle at which the blade meets the air) through a power gear which meshes with bevel gears on the shank of each of the propeller blades.

This tiny electric motor may play an extremely important role on a bomber in an emergency. If, for example, the bomber is diving on an objective and, either through engine failure or hostile gunfire, two of its four motors suddenly go dead, the propellers on the powerless engines immediately start an uncontrolled "windmilling."

This windmilling, caused by the rush of air past the blades (just as a paper pinwheel on a stick whirls when you run with it) sets up a vibration which threatens to shake the motors out of their bases or to rip off the wing that houses them.

However, the pitch-change motors can be brought into play to change the angle at which the windmilling blades strike the air, until at last they are edgewise to the wind. In this position, the blast of air rushing by the diving bomber no longer has any tendency to spin the propeller and the windmilling ceases, stopping the dangerous vibration.

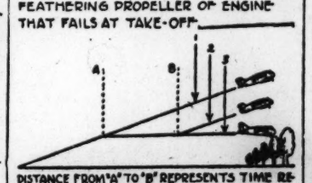
Nor is it only in such an extreme case that pitch-change motors may play a very important role. Occasionally a motor will "cut out" as the plane is taking off from the airfield. The windmilling of the propeller on the "dead" engine can quickly be stopped by using the pitch-change motor to turn the blades so that they lie in the direction of flight.

This not only prevents excessive vibration and possible damage to the disabled engine, but also greatly reduces air resistance, making the remaining engines more effective. This may prevent a crack-up, in the event there is an obstruction to be cleared by the struggling plane.

If it proves feasible to repair the disabled engine in flight, the propeller blades may be returned to normal position, with the aid of the pitch-change motor, whereupon the propeller will windmill and crank the engine.

—W. P. Keasbey

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING ADVANTAGE OF FEATHERING PROPELLER OF ENGINE THAT FAILS AT TAKE-OFF.



(1) All engines operating.
(2) Disabled engine feathered.
(3) Disabled engine windmilling.

On Farm Front

[Regina (Sask.) Leader-Post]

It's not so unusual for a young lady from the United States, spending a few weeks in Canada, to visit a Weyburn beauty shop and ask for a permanent wave, especially when she tells you that back home she's a night club hostess.

But—when she requests a quick job of beautifying because there's a combine being overhauled at the machine shed down the street, and in a few hours she has to climb back into the driver's seat and get on with her task of harvesting a Weyburn farmer's crop, it's mighty concrete evidence of the good-neighbor policy.

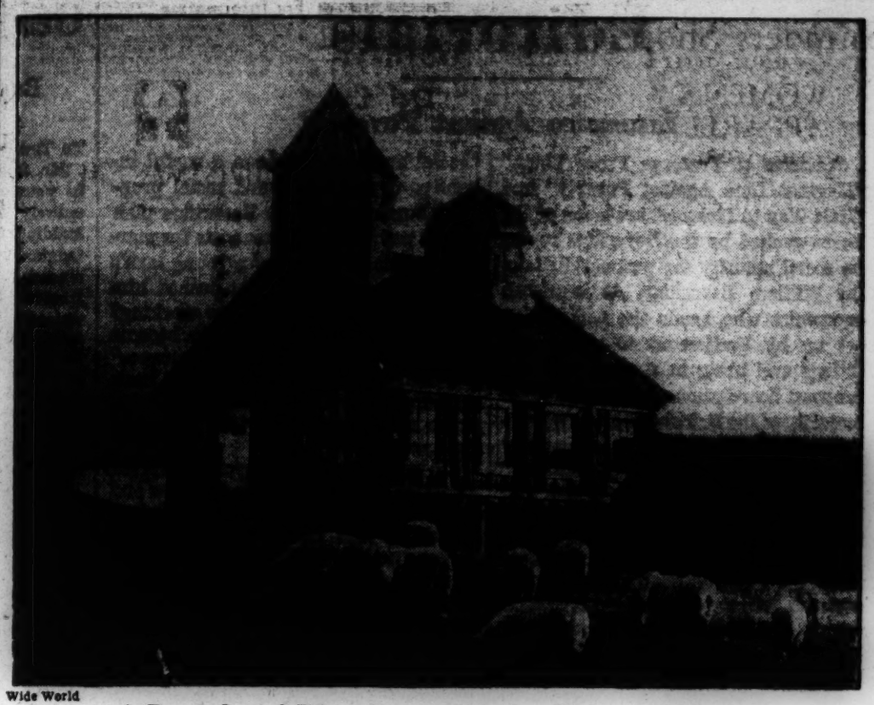
Blonde, blue-eyed, and prettier than even the average night club hostess, Miss Ruth Sharp is the only woman combine operator with the many American harvesting outfits that crossed the border to aid Saskatchewan farmers in reaping the 1942 wheat crop.

She startled the town when she took the combine in to town for repairs, and while it was being repaired, rushed off to the beauty shop for "lots of those cute pin curls."

She joined a harvesting crew in Kansas on June 20, and has followed the harvest steadily northward—Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and now Saskatchewan.

For her, and for the rest of the American harvesters, it's their first season of working in Canada—the first time that immigration regulations have been modified to make entry without passport permissible.

And Miss Sharp sums up the cooperation between the United States and Canada, not only in the harvest labor policy, but in all respects, very neatly. She says: "We're the same kind of people, working with the same end in view."



Wide World

A Reminder of When Russia Owned a Piece of California

This quaint, foreign-looking chapel is located at Fort Ross, a sparsely settled section on the Californian coast. Once it stood among some 60 buildings which the Czar's empire maintained from 1812 to 1841. The present name, Ross, is a corruption of Russia. The fort was established by representatives of the Russian-American Fur Company of Alaska. The site was bought from the Indians for "three blankets, three pairs of breeches, two axes, three hoes and some beads." After nearly 30 years' possession the Russians withdrew, perhaps because trade and fur operations were not as brisk as expected. The chapel, governor's residence and part of the stockade are kept in repair and the area has been acquired as a state park.

War Trend

The U. S. Government estimates that 62 million people will be employed in industry and the armed forces by the end of 1943.

Vanilla From Mexico

Mexico is now supplying the vanilla which we used to import from Madagascar.

A Verse for Today . . .

And I brought you into a plentiful country, to eat the fruit thereof and the goodness thereof. . . . For of old time I have broken thy yoke, and burst thy bands.—JER. 2:7, 20.

In Lighter Vein

Different Approach

"Did you tell her that what you said was in strict confidence?"

"No, I didn't want her to think it was important enough to repeat."

—Modern Pulverizing

Economical

Officer: "Now tell me, what is your idea of strategy?"

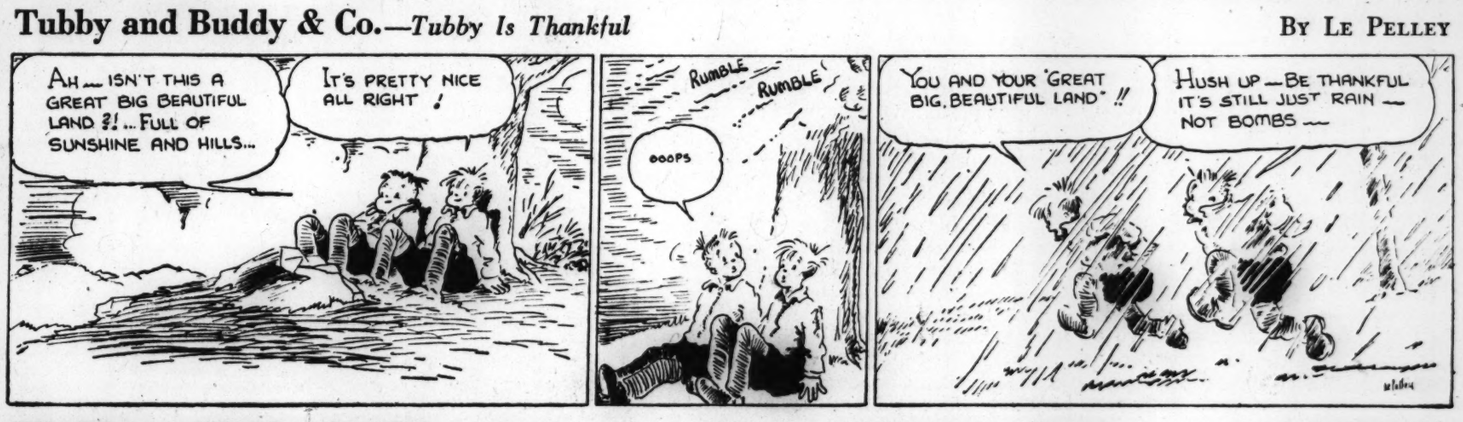
Recruit: "It's when you're out of ammunition, but keep right on firing."

Army News

NEWS ITEM— WITH AN OIL SHORTAGE IMPENDING, NEW ENGLANDERS PREPARE TO KEEP WARM THIS WINTER.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Is Thankful*

By Le Pelley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RUMBLE
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HUSH UP—BE THANKFUL IT'S STILL JUST RAIN— NOT BOMBS—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*It's Not the Gift but the Thought That Counts—I Hope!*

By Rodgers

"Today would be a grand day to think about what I'm going to give the Boss for Christmas," I decided-
And it WAS a grand day for that-
Yes sir, just the day for it!
And that's what I did-
I thought about it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Echoing the Poet's Sentiments*

By The Hagers

"This log we'll saw and split up, Ted, Then store in Aunt Matilda's shed."
Said Ted, as he surveyed its mass, "Why can't Matilda cook with gas?"
The wood was green, the saw was old; Half through, Ted Webb released his hold.
"I wish," he groaned, "the woodman's axe Had spared this tree, and saved our backs!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Insurance Against Poverty?

"Charter of Freedom From Want," "Maginot Line Against Poverty" and "Half Way to Moscow" are some of the terms evoked by the Beveridge report on social security for postwar Britain. Sir William Beveridge, distinguished economist who heads the commission set up by Parliament to study conditions and bring in a plan, calls the proposal "revolutionary." Yet the great majority of the British press warmly indorses the scheme, and it apparently has an excellent chance of adoption.

In brief the Beveridge report embodies a sweeping extension and liberalization of the present British social security system, including unemployment, old age, and health insurance. It seeks to "cover" the entire population against every contingency, at every stage of human life, paying the costs even of birth and burial.

One reason for the wide acceptance of proposals which once would have been considered paternalistic in the extreme is that war has wrought profound social changes in Britain. Another is that Britain had already gone far along the social security road. Between 1918 and 1939 she had rehoused one third of her people, largely by governmental action. Four out of five school children in Britain get milk supplied at public expense, and one out of four gets free meals. Some 3,000,000 Britons draw national old-age pensions.

Thus a conservative observer like The Times of London can say that the Beveridge report involves no "departure in principle from the policies and methods which have characterized the development of British social services during the last half century." Advocates of the plan regard it as merely placing a floor under Britain's living standards. They say it will only weld social services which have grown up into a single, simpler system and logically extend them to "remove the causes of social anxiety and release human energies for more useful purposes."

At this point questions are bound to be raised. For there is more than a little evidence that some degree of "social anxiety" has been a useful incentive to individual and social progress. For instance, the Beveridge plan would pay the minimum costs for marriages. But hasn't many a young man's anxiety about those costs pushed him into highly helpful saving or working? Aren't many people likely to become so willingly dependent on "insurance" —even insurance to which they have contributed a part—that "energies for more useful purposes" will seem unnecessary?

Do not bureaucrats develop a vested interest in extending such schemes and do not demagogues lure the people into trying to vote themselves larger and larger grants from the public treasury? How much freedom is going to be lost in the compulsions necessary to this program for insuring freedom from want? What of the liberties of those whose religion calls for healing without medicine?

Many Americans will look askance at this British venture. They can point out that their school children have more milk without state aid than Britain's with it and that their health records are better. But they must recognize that their advantages in such things may be due in some degree to other differences in living conditions.

Most Americans would prefer to try to banish poverty by increasing wealth through individual enterprise rather than by dividing up existent wealth. But because poverty and unemployment are anomalies in modern society, men and women will not continue to accept poverty and unemployment when they observe the potential abundance of wealth and work all about them. They can see no adequate reason why community resources should not be utilized to provide a minimum standard of living. It seems as reasonable to them now to include in community services housing, food, clothing and provision for unemployment or incapacity, as it once did to include roads, police, school and school books. Here is a demand that will be answered, if not in some other manner, then in the Beveridge way.

International Laboratory

Two years ago the International Club was founded in New York University "to provide opportunities for students of all nationalities and backgrounds to know more intimately the character of the several cultures represented in the group." The constitution provided that only undergraduates should be active members though students in the graduate schools could belong. Dictatorship abroad had increased the number of students from abroad. The club would be, as it were, a microcosmos; its success or failure would throw its little beam of light on the practicability of a world order determined by co-operation of peoples.

There are now, by report of the University registrar, 568 members, about three-quarters of the membership undergraduate and the rest drawn from the graduate schools. Fifteen religions —Christian, Buddhist, Mohammedan, Hindu, and others—are represented in the club. Forty-eight nations provide members. Two undergraduates — a youth from Finland and another from Germany—are its co-presidents. About half the membership comes under the classification of "enemy aliens," although, like a good many others technically so classified, they are alien without being inimical.

Between the 48 nationalities in this microcosmos there is no sign of disturbing friction due to nationalistic and racial differences; as the club is reported, "students whose relatives are fighting each other go out of their way to spend their leisure time together at meetings."

At any time this would be a remarkable club. Just now it is heartening. Men of good will, looking to the aftermath of the war and the imperative necessity of working out in practicable and lasting terms the world relationships that from ancient time phophets and seers have advocated as the way of peaceful life, may well see an omen of promise in this International Club of half a hundred nationalities and half a thousand members.

Because of J. Caesar Petrillo's decree, song records are being made without instrumental accompaniment. Well, is it all right for a fellow to blow a pitch pipe, Mr. Petrillo?

The scrap drive has not been severe enough, we are grateful to announce, to rob the world of the music of the Christmas bells.

A Victory for Music

Signing of a contract between the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the American Federation of Musicians is a significant incident in the history of labor relations in the United States.

Its significance lies in these facts: it brings into the Federation the last remaining non-union symphony orchestra in the country; it assures the artistic integrity not only of the Boston orchestra but of all American symphony orchestras, and it is a conspicuous example of the possibilities of negotiation in handling labor controversies.

The Boston orchestra was founded and for many years sustained by Maj. Henry L. Higginson, who entrusted the artistic command to the conductor but kept in his own hands the reins of economic control. After he passed on, the annual deficit was made up by Ernest B. Dane of Brookline, who was as little disposed as had been his predecessor to deal with labor unions.

With the passing of Mr. Dane, the trustees were faced with a deficit for two seasons of $188,000, which must in the absence of another individual benefactor, be raised by subscription.

Meanwhile, pressure from the union had been steadily increasing. The orchestra had been barred from playing over the radio or for records. Most of the famous solo artists, as members of the union, were not allowed to appear with the Boston orchestra. There was some doubt whether the orchestra would even be allowed to use the halls it had engaged in other cities.

The actual existence of the orchestra was threatened. At this critical moment, Jerome D. Greene, president of the trustees, made it clear when the season opened this fall that the management was not opposed to unionization as such, provided the artistic standards of the orchestra could be assured. This meant that the conductor must be able to employ musicians wherever he was able to find them and must retain full disciplinary powers.

James C. Petrillo, president of the union, under severe pressure of public opinion because of his recent conduct of its affairs, on his part expressed a willingness to procure the necessary changes in the union by-laws, so far as they affected the major symphony orchestras, to meet these requirements. The members of the Boston orchestra then voted unanimously to join the union.

Thus there was achieved what Mr. Greene had said the management desired—a victory not for the orchestra, nor for the union, but for music.

Our Readers Say—

Building Code Languishes in City Council

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Robert S. Moulton, whom you quote in your editorial "Nobody to Blame!" is entirely correct in saying that "Boston's building laws are in a chaotic condition." Originally enacted in 1907 they have been amended over a hundred times. After the Iroquois Theater fire a drastic set of provisions was added to the law covering theaters. Engendered by the high feeling at the time, they probably exceed the requirements for safety.

After a tenement fire in New York a so-called tenement law was added. The present building law is the product of such spasms of indignant law writing and now we are due to have a night-club law.

Possibly sometime we may have an office-building fire so disastrous it will shock us into covering that type of building, not mentioned in the present law.

Some twelve years ago a representative group of Boston engineers, architects, builders and allied professions, under the leadership of the Building Commissioner, and with the encouragement of the Mayor, undertook to write a comprehensive, balanced law which should cover all kinds of buildings and occupancies and should bring the old law technically up to date. Their work was passed by the Legislature in 1938 subject to approval by the City Council. For four and a half years this proposed modern Building Code has languished in the hands of the council while the city continues to suffer under the old chaotic, out-of-date and unintelligible building law which fails, according to the Building Commissioner, to require adequate exits for night clubs.

Isn't it time that something intelligent were done about this? JOHN R. NICHOLS

Boston

Taxes and Cheap Construction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Saturday's tragic fire brings once more to mind our mistake in penalizing through taxation those who build better, safer, more expensive fireproofed buildings. No wonder people cut corners using cheaper inflammable material in construction with taxes being based on valuation and having to be paid not once but every year. At least one large American city has awakened to this injustice and danger. It is Pittsburgh, Pa., which has transferred 50 per cent of taxes from buildings to land values. Yes, this is another angle to the land question but one deserving consideration in the interest of public safety. Let's hope postwar planning takes it into account. ROBERT HARDING ZWICKER

Newtonville, Mass.

The Japanese Problem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The problem arising from the presence in the western United States of some 300,000 persons of Japanese ancestry has been temporarily controlled, but it has not been solved.

The population is, and will continue to be, a growing, threatening incubus upon the United States—unless the riddle which arises from it is accorded energetic and courageous attention.

As a result of the strange vagaries of American law, the Japanese who are American citizens enjoy that status merely by the accident of birth. They did not ask to be Americans. They took no obligation to be Americans. They have not even forsworn the dual citizenship which Japan maintains for them.

Some American-born Japanese are loyal to America, but among their ranks are many who are not. Unfortunately, the loyal share the onus which treason and espionage and treachery have brought to all of them.

When the war is won, must the Japanese come back from the inland areas to bitterness, suspicion and hatred won for them by traitorous elements among them, and the failure of the loyal to prove their loyalty?

Solution must be found for this problem—and it should be sought most assiduously by those Japanese who are loyal Americans, aided by all who intelligently seek the welfare of the United States and future peace on and along the Pacific.

It is not enough for Japanese Americans to buy bonds and prate of loyalty. Words spoken and oaths sworn by Japanese tongues will bear little weight with the American people so long as Pearl Harbor reverberates in American memories.

The stain must be wiped out by actions:

Let Japanese who would enjoy American citizenship denounce the Japanese program for the enslavement of East Asia.

Let there be an end to the Japanese-language schools, dedicated to the training of American citizens in allegiance to Japan.

Let the loyal drive out those who bring shame upon them by traitorous activities.

Let every Japanese repudiate the doctrine of the divinity of the Emperor of Japan and denounce him as the dishonored foe of civilized mankind.

Let us on our part seek the means by which to prevent persons of alien heart from winning American citizenship based on birth alone, and without assumption of those duties and obligations which that citizenship imposes.

This is not persecution—for persecution offers no solution to the problem.

Neither is the cry "persecution" an answer to the call to thoughtful, tolerant recognition and consideration of the problem.

Seattle, Wash. MILLER FREEMAN

"Civilization vs. Shackles"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for so Christianly covering the treatment of prisoners in "Civilization vs. Shackles." It had bothered me, along with many others, hence my interest in your editorial. HELEN L. S. VOIT

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Lot Depends on the Setting Hen

Down the Middle of the Road

More Americans and the Postwar World

By Erwin D. Canham

The more we reviewed the great flood of replies which came in response to a recent column asking whether people were prepared to discuss the postwar world, the more we were persuaded that the picture is a mixed one. Several long letters of complaint seemed definitely to spring from local or personal considerations. On the other hand, the most inspiring note printed in today's installment is the compilation of what young girls are doing to hold families together and help win the war and the peace. A girls' club agent working with farm girls in Maryland sends in this treasure-trove:

NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL—AT HOME: I start the day at 4 a. m. by packing eighteen lunches. I give twenty-two people their breakfast, and see that they are at work at the naval training center by 7:30 a. m. (She tells about the cleaning of the house, washing and ironing, papering and painting, canning, etc.) I go to the store and buy my groceries and plan all meals. The people come home about 6 for supper. Some of them work late, so when I finish up the dishes it is about 10 p. m., so I have a long day. *But I am willing to work to help win this war and make this country a better place to live in.*

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL—COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL: Because I am not old enough to work in a factory myself, I took the full responsibility of the home so both parents could work in a local cannery. Several times this year a neighbor girl and I have gone on duty at the Air Spotter Post in six-hour shifts, when our fathers have had pressing farm work to be done.

For two weeks I picked peaches in a large orchard. To save gasoline, three other girls and I camped on the second floor of the big packing shed. After deducting expenses from the money I earned, I bought clothes for school and added defense stamps to my book that I had been filling from my regular allowance.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL: I spend my leisure hours as an airplane observer, eight hours a week (Tells of raising turkeys, and adds): With the entire proceeds from these turkeys, I purchased a defense bond. I was happy to help my country through my 4-H achievement.

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL: Mother and I can on the average of 600 quarts a year, this being used by the family. Food is very important to America, if she is to win.

ONTARIO WOMAN: Candidly, I think the general state of thinking is still apathetic. It seems everywhere there is a small, and a very small, minority crying in the wilderness.

BAPTIST CLERGYMAN, TORONTO: Our church now has a group undertaking this study. Opinion is divided roughly on the basis of conservatism and progressivism. Conservatives do not wish to study the problem now, because they are not interested in building up public opinion which will demand major changes in policy. The progressives know that changes only come about when preceded by education, and that if we want changes after the war the education must be undertaken now. The conservatives are willing to leave the matter to those they consider competent authority, whereas the progressives realize that, in war or peace, authorities who are not aroused by an alert public are prone to do less than is necessary to do the job properly.

CALIFORNIA MOTHER: Our family, and many we contact, are interested in the postwar world. We are working people who do not own real estate. We are thrifty, hard workers who take pride in doing a job well. Because of the guidance we used after The Christian Science Monitor had given clear pictures of events, we were among the first to see the necessity of storing our household goods and to place ourselves in the Battle of Production. Our example has led our two sons and families to do likewise. We manage to move and ride to work together to save rubber and we manage to put much more than ten per cent of our wages into defense bonds. Your paper always has more to offer for growth. Thank you sincerely, and be assured we are buoyant principally because of abstract ideals; otherwise why bother to survive.

FLORIDA ADVERTISING MAN: It will be up to us as a nation to see that no one sabotages the peace, and instead of placing another foundling League of Nations on Europe's doorstep, assume our rightful responsibility. To achieve this we shall have to keep a pretty close watch over the halls of Congress.

* * *

NEBRASKA WOMAN: A group from the social studies section of the Omaha branch of A. A. U. W. offered to furnish speakers or lead discussions on postwar problems. Requests for speakers are numerous. Audiences are definitely interested in peace aims and postwar plans to attain them. They hope for a better world and believe the United States must play a responsible part in its attainment. I wholly agree with your suggestion that the country needs an educational program.

MISSOURI MAN: I am with you 100 per cent but there are many around me that do not have the least conception of what you and I are thinking about, and they simply do not want to be bothered in finding out—in fact, they resist and resent it. I am of the opinion that you will find a big hue and cry to come home and play with our marbles after this is over.

MINNESOTA WOMAN: My contacts with thinking people convince me that winning the war means to them winning a lasting peace, a peace not left to the snap judgment of jubilance over victory, but a peace founded on preparation and vision.

CALIFORNIA MAN: There must be ideals worth fighting for. The knowledge that we are now actively planning for a better world must be a tremendous force in raising the morale of our fighting forces and the people at home. To know that we are fighting for a better world raises and reinforces our will to win the war. It would appear pleasing to the "Axis" if the issue were divided and disintegrating forces set in motion to scale down our war aims.

The Wide Horizon

Halsey Still Carries the Ball

By Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. Navy, Ret.

When I read that Vice-Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Jr., had smashed the Japanese battle line in the Solomons, I was reminded of Midshipman "Big Bill" Halsey, smashing through the football line at the Naval Academy thirty-nine years ago. "Bill" played fullback then and he was the man depended on to advance the ball in that day of "first down, five yards to go" and no forward passing.

Even as a midshipman, "Bill" Halsey was called a "real old salt" who looked "like a figure of Neptune." Aside from his physical proportions, he possessed more than his share of fighting spirit and stamina.

* * *

Admiral Halsey's entire sea service, following his first commission, has been in swift destroyers, speedy torpedo boats, naval aircraft, and plane carriers. His ambition continuously has been the development of speed to go after the enemy and torpedo equipment to carry out destruction.

Only once did this pattern take different form—when he had to do a hitch as executive officer on board the battleship Wyoming in a day when all officers of appropriate rank were expected to do a battleship cruise. That was sixteen years ago.

Vice-Admiral Halsey indicated what his future course might be when he took his carrier task force into the Marshall Islands in the South Pacific last January 31 and smashed Jap installations on four separate islands, sank some twenty of their ships, and knocked down dozens of their planes. His losses were only something under a dozen planes. It was a perfect surprise job, dashingly executed—like those drives down the football field years ago.

Bill Halsey is an air-minded sea dog, the best possible type to command in a sea-air campaign. He is officially qualified as a Naval Aviator—qualified the hard way at the age of 52. No Admiral in any nation has had greater sea-air experience than he. Moreover, he has had a specially valuable shore command—that of the "Annapolis of the Air," the Pensacola Naval Air Station.

Seven years ago Admiral Halsey flew his airplane out of Pensacola en route to sea duty in command of the plane carrier Saratoga, sister of the Lexington, the largest carrier in the world and the fastest big warship in the world. Thereupon, he coordinated aviation with surface ships—battleships, cruisers, destroyers—thus unifying naval forces at sea for their maximum striking power.

The Admiral first hoisted his two-starred flag four years ago when he took command of the Fleet's first carrier division. Thus he got ready in peacetime for the affair in the Marshall group. Eight months before Pearl Harbor, Vice-Admiral Halsey was ordered to command "Aircraft Battle Force" and Carrier Division Two. His flag then flew at first from the carrier Yorktown, of gallant memory.

* * *

Vice-Admiral Halsey is a sea dog by right of long service afloat—twenty-three years and five months, longer than any of his contemporaries except Admiral Chester Nimitz. Even more important is the fact that during the past 31 years all his sea duty has been "in command." When only 27, he was ordered to command the torpedo boat Dupont and four years later was assigned to command the First Group, Torpedo Flotilla, flying his pennant in the new destroyer Flusser, pride of the Navy and the fastest warship then afloat.

In December, 1917, Lieutenant Commander Halsey was ordered overseas and took over command of the destroyer O'Brien, winning the Navy Cross for distinguished service. He stayed on at sea after the war in command of other destroyers, then he went ashore to be U. S. Naval Attaché in Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

Soon he was back at sea in command of the destroyer Dale and in 1930 was assigned to Annapolis in command of the Reina Mercedes.

After that more destroyers to command—eighteen in a squadron serving in the Scouting Fleet. After this cruise afloat, "Bill" Halsey went back to school—to the Army War College and one year at the Naval War College.

"Billy" Halsey's forebears are of old New England stock. His grandfather was a clergyman in the Episcopal church. His wife was Miss Grandy of old Norfolk, Va. Their children are William F. Halsey, 3d., and a daughter who is married. His father was the beloved and esteemed Capt. William F. Halsey, U. S. N., an authority on the American flag.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months.$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.